MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMPORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 274 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
21st Nov. 15	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	Mongolia ..	16000
5th Dec. „	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
2nd Jan. 16	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	Arabia ..	8000
30th „	Salsette ..	6000		
6th Feb. 16	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	---	---

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th „	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb „	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th „	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Nov.	*Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
23rd Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	16th Nov
Yokoshima Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	8th Nov	25th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	19th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	11th Nov.	20th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	1915. Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marcilles	A & C	8251	--	16th Dec

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Mengtien	(Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu.
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH
YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW
LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time;

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR MEN

Batswing Bow Ties, in Rich Brocade Silk, Barathea, Foulards, etc., etc. . . . Rs. 2.

Extra Long Wide-End Ties in Irish Poplin, Club Stripes, Rich Brocades, Crepe-de-chine, etc., etc. . . . . Rs. 3.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

Telephone BOMBAY. No. 2728.
POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

WANTED.

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to Parsee ladies and children. Apply "TEACHER," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2316

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED.—One or two experienced ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Apply in writing and send copies of testimonials to

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
2305 B. B. & C. I. Ry.

WANTED—A Job as ELECTRICIAN or ELECTRIC FOREMAN by a young man with five years' experience in the electrical line, either in Bombay or up-country: Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2330.

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for a High School B. A. or M. A. one having experience of teaching and controlling an institution will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100-5-125 for B. A. and Rs. 125-5-150 for M. A. Apply with copies of testimonials and other particulars to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2313

WANTED—A CHIEF JUDGE for a Native State a B.A. LL.B., or M.A. LL.B. having experience of practical work and able to control and organise the Department in a Native State will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2314

WANTED CONTRACTORS for heavy earth-work drystone pitching, brick burning concrete work, brickwork and stone masonry in bridges, walls, and covered ways. Transportation from Railhead of food stuffs for coolies to be arranged by the Contractors themselves.

Applications for Contract work, accompanied with certificates of previous work, to be made to

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Assam-Bengal Railway,
Haflong P. O.
903 North Cachar Hills.

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification, No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

F. M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 802

WANTED.

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.

Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED—Immediately, experienced Marathi knowing Matriculate or undergraduate teachers. Apply to Box No. 616 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2327

R. & K. RAILWAY.—WANTED—Permanent Way Inspector. Age not exceeding thirty years.—Apply with copies of recent testimonials to RESIDENT ENGINEER, Izatnagar, Bareilly. 916

WANTED—For Pine Mount School, Shillong, NURSE-MATRON. Salary Rs. 50 with free board and lodging. Preference will be given to an Englishwoman capable of hardwork, producing good testimonials.—Apply to INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, Assam, Shillong. 910

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a temporary DRAUGHTSMAN to the Deolali Cantonment Committee. A thorough knowledge of house measurement and the preparation of plans and elevations therefrom is essential. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be submitted. 2325

RESPECTABLE Athornan Parsi parents of good position invite correspondence from really eligible men with a view to matrimony for their healthy accomplished and good-looking daughter of 31. All correspondence returned, if required, strictly private. Apply to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2295

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED for the Transport Department of the Uganda Protectorate a really good skilled Indian TURNER having experience in either Marine or Motor work. Period of engagement is one year with Government option to extend this period to two years if desirable. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British,
Protectorates in Africa.
2324 Nicol Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO as good as new. Cost Rs. 500, willing to accept Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET at Andheri, Mazbanabad Road, one storeyed bungalow with stables, well and a large compound. Apply DARA MEHTA, c/o., Breul and Co., Home St., Bombay. 2293

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe
2194

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of KALLIANJI RANCHHODDAS alias KALLIANJI RANCHHODDASS alias KALLIANJI RANCHORDAS alias KALYANJI RANCHHORDAS alias KALIANJEE RANCHODDAS, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., residing at Bazargate within the Fort. .....Deceased.

Bai DIWALIBAI, widow of KALLIANJI RANCHHODDAS, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kavel Street, without the Fort for the use and benefit of her son JUGMOHANDAS KALLIANJI & Ltd., to the period of his minority. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think it before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. Malbari.
The 11th day of Nov. 1915.

Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
2328 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of BAWA BHAGWANDASJI RAMDASJI BHAIRAGI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....D-ceased.

SETARAMDAS GURU BHAGWANDASJI, of Bombay Bairagi Hindu Inhabitant residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor and Trustee named in the said Will of the abovenamed deceased. ...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
The 11th day of Nov. 1915.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
2326 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RATAN, wife of MOHANJI JUTHA, a landed proprietress and one of the owners of the firm of Cursondas Nathu and Co., chemists and druggists late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

MOHUNJI JUTHA husband of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B MALBARI.
The 11th day of Nov. 1915.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
2329 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES

S. S. "STANLEY HALL"

ARRIVED ON 14TH NOV. 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.,
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 2323

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that a meeting of the Members of the reception Committee of the TWENTY-THIRD INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1907 (Surat) and of the Subscribers to the fund raised for the Congress is convened on SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1915, at 5.30 p.m., at Damodardas Tapidas' Hall, in Vithal Vadi, Nanavat, Surat, to consider the resolution of the Reception Committee of the 30th Indian National Congress, 1915, Bombay, to hand over to them the balance of about Rs. 1,700 of the Surat Congress.

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM
Joint Hon: Secretary,
for All the Joint Hon: Secretaries.
12th November, 1915. 2298

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY, the 18th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th November, 1915. 2278

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY the 21st November 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Allexandra Terrace, opposite to Byculla Station, and next to Post Office, Byculla very valuable and handsome household furniture made by Roberts Wimbridge and others, comprising of dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall, side or corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, drawing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, rocking chairs, cane chairs, dinner chairs, cane chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, Milner's safe music box, bird cage bowls, spoons, and forks, tea-sets, Satsuma vases, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.

The property of A. L. Irving Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Nov. 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY 17TH INSTANT AT THE VACANT SHOP IN CHURCHGATE STREET NEAR THE CHURCH (WHERE ALL GOODS ARE REMOVED FOR SALE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Wednesday the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the vacant shop near the Church in Churchgate Street Fort, all the teak and blackwood substantial made furniture consisting of Dining Table and chairs, Dinner waggons, meatsafes, Drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, Mahoganized Hall Cabinets and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables and teapoys, Hatstands, low-easy and curzon chairs, baba easy chairs, writing office tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, chest of drawers, soiled linen baskets, Dressing and washhand tables, towel horse, folding, cots, camp cots, sundry glassware etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

The above goods are on view.

BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th November, 1915.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. B 3

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH NOVEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of High Class and Specially Made-to-order Furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji, E. Wimbridge, Breslau and other good Makers, Artistic Velvet Cabinets, Roll Top Office Table, Lady's Devonporte by Benjamin, Velvet and Silk Tapestry Lined Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Tapestry Lined Chesterfield sofa, two first class Solid Iron Framed Full Compass Grand Cottage Pianos by A. Walter, Berlin, specially imported by Messrs. Soundy and Co., (used only for six months) one Iron Framed Sweet Toned Cottage Piano by S. Rose and Co., etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 19th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street Fort (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane) where the furniture has been arranged for auction) the very valuable handsome artistic substantial and made-to-order high class furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji, E. Wimbridge, Breslaur and other good makers consisting of dining tables for 12 and 6 persons, one 50 years old seasoned and blackwood dining table for 10 persons, dining chairs, dumb-waiters, English mahogany side board, dinner waggon, meatsafes, English solid mahogany library book case, walnutwood secretariat bookcase, specially made-to-order roll top office table, lady's devonporte by Benjamin, rich velvet lined artistic cabinets, rich velvet and silk tapestry lined drawing room chesterfield easy chairs, lady's chesterfield chairs, rich tapestry lined full size chesterfield sofa, drawing room hand-painted teapoys, palm stands Genoa velvet and silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, two first class Solid Iron Framed Full Compass Grand Cottage pianos by A. Walter, Berlin, specially imported by Soundy and Co., (used only for six months and in very good condition) one sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., half leg of wild elephant with natural hair and stone marks and nail circumference 48 inches contrived with liquor cabinet, writing tables, revolving tinkling office chairs, teapoys, lady's chairs, music cabinets, door curtains, single and double almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, folding travelling cots, high class Singapore cane furniture, iron and brass bedsteads, rich ornaments, rich platedware by Mappin and Webb, rich crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. W. Murray, Esq., Manager, Insurance Department, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., going to the front including that of W. H. Scott, Esq., Deputy Traffic Superintendent G. I. P. Ry., and A. Murray, Esq., Depot Storekeeper, G. I. P. Ry.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BANKS, JEWELLERS, INSURANCE AND IMPORT OFFICES AND MERCANTILE AND ATTORNEYS FIRMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON SAFES FITTED WITH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS AND SECRET CONTRIVANCES.

On FRIDAY, the 19th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street Fort (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane) a consignment from the well-known Safe-Makers Messrs. Tosh and Co., just received consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron safes fitted with Tosh special 8 lever locks and secret and automatic contrivances.

2 Iron safes 40 inches by 24 inches by 24 inches.

2 Iron safes 30 inches by 24 inches by 24 inches.

1 Iron safe 24 inches by 20 inches by 18 inches.

1 Iron safe 18 inches by 15 inches by 15 inches.

1 Iron safe 66 inches by 36 inches by 24 inches.

Fitted with two doors and special secret drawers and automatic iron cover (a very good safe for documents, and valuables).

The above safes are on view.

P. S.—This consignment affords one more opportunity to disappointed purchasers at the last Auction Sale of safes on 16th September.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 17th Nov. 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by ublic Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th November, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. Mr. James McGrath.

Commencing Monday, November 22nd.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

MADAME MARION KEMP
(Mus. Bac.)

MADAME MARION KEMP
(Mus. Bac.)

The great Australian Contralto.

Supported by a brilliant Company including:—

MISS IVY WIGMORE.....Violinist.
Mr. FRANCIS HALES.....Baritone.
Mr. HAROLD PROCTOR.....Solo-Pianist

AN INNOVATION FOR BOMBAY.

In order that Madame Kemp's glorious contralto voice shall reach the whole of music loving Bombay, every seat in the Excelsior Theatre may be booked except the Gallery. Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at Rose & Co.

Special Concessions to Schools, Colleges and Institutions.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Rendezvous of the Cultured.

9-30 To-Night 9-30

Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP

AND STAR VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

PRESENT THEIR

CONCERT-REVUE

A Special Feature:—The Beautiful

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

Acknowledged by the Bombay Press to be one of the most artistic and clever scenes ever presented in India.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

WELL, ARE YOU READY?
IT IS COMING.

A Brilliantly Successful Photo—Version of the most Daring Novel the World has ever known by Victoria Cross.

FIVE NIGHTS.

7,000 feet. 5 Parts.

The Most Talked About Film Ever Made. An Adaptation of the most Talked about Novel ever published. A Romance of Profound Emotional Appeal—presented in a noble manner. The film that will sweep the city.

Commencing 20th November 1915.

AT

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

Book your Seats Early to Avoid The Crush. Usual Half Rates. No Advance in Prices.

No Extra Charge for Reserving Seats in Box and First Class only.

Telephone 1882.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY

For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.

LADIES ONLY FROM 9-30 TO 10-30 A. M.

Evening from 6 to 8.

Night Sessions from 9-30 to 11-30

A Special CLUB Session every Thursday evening from 6 to 8.

Sundays and Bank Holidays

Morning Session 9 to 11.

Thursday, 18th November,

(BANK HOLIDAY)

Morning Session 9 to 11.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shalieb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE,

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF BUFFALO STABLES SITUATE AT EAST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 6 which is near Clerk Road, Byculla, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following plots.

The plots now offered for leasing are numbers one to six on the Board's East Agripada (North) Estate. They are well adapted for the erection of buffalo stables and ancillary buildings for which purpose they have been specially arranged.

The ground rent of each plot has been fixed by the Board and the plots are offered for competition subject to this rent. Each bid is to be the amount which the bidder is willing to pay by way of premium in cash on the day of the auction for the right of entering into an agreement to lease.

The roads shown on the plan will be constructed by the Board and will be properly sewered and drained pending and during their construction temporary means of access will be provided to the plots.

The term of the lease will be 99 years from the 1st December 1915. A free period of six months will be given.

The following table shows the area of the plots and the rent fixed by the Board:—

Plot No. 1, area in sq. yds. 2875, rent per annum Rs. 2,400,

Plat No. 2, area in sq. yds. 6440, Rs. 4,000.

Plot No. 3, area in sq. yds. 6507, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

Plot No. 4, area in sq. yds. 4722, rent per annum Rs. 3,500.

Plot No. 5, area in sq. yds. 6469, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

Plot No. 6, area in sq. yds. rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

NOTE:—Intending bidders are particularly requested to inspect the Board's Building rules relating to these plots and also the agreement to lease copies of which can be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager or of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Properties, at Medows Street Fort, Cumballa Hill, opposite Petit Sanatorium and Modi Khana Fort.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises the several undermentioned immoveable properties, on the respective days and at the respective times mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 1.
MEDOWS STREET PROPERTY.

To be sold at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1915. at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement and house with two godowns, standing thereon, situate at the junction of Tamarind Lane and Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New No. 4985, Old Survey No. 1532, etc., New Survey No. 9450 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house now or formerly of John O'Donnell, on or towards the West by the said Medows Street, on or towards the North by the property, now or formerly of the late Bomanji Palkhiwalla, and on or towards the South by the Tamarind Lane aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A. Ward No. 1112 and Street Nos. 87, 89 and 2 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Solicitors and others as tenants of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.
CUMBALLA HILL PROPERTY.

To be sold at the premises on SUNDAY, the 5th day of December, 1915, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the pension and taxe tenure (but since redeemed from payment of pension and tax to Government), together with the bungalow and outhouses, etc., standing thereon, situate on the Gowalia Tank Road, (also known as Cumballa Hill Road), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7149, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2946, and Street No. 86, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Gowalia Tank Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Mehta, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Bomanji Jijibhoy, and on or towards the West by the passage, leading to the bungalow of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Dady, and which said premises were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of Mr. Pestanji Dinshaw Khan, as tenant, and partly in the occupation of the family of the said Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand.

LOT NO. III (Two Properties).
MODY KHANA AND MINT ROAD PROPERTIES.

To be sold at the premises, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of December, 1915, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Mody Khana, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninty-five square yards, and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 752, New No. 5973, Old Survey No. 1111, and New Survey No. 2-8554, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond it the property, secondly hereafter described, on or towards the West by Mody Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly or now of Musa Mapla, and on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Ardesir Hormusji Chinoy, and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A. Ward No. 1951, and Street Nos. 44, 83, and 85, Mody Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mint Road aforesaid with the shops thereon, containing by admeasurment fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts, bearing no Collector's numbers and registered in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under A. Ward No. 1943 (4), Street No. 22 (c), and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of B. H. Warden, on or towards the South by the property of A. H. Chinoy, on or towards the East by the foot-path, and beyond it Mint Road, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a passage separating the said piece of land from the property first above described, and which said piece or land is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the Vendors, at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

The property of an European Gentleman.

One lot crockery, platedware, camp canvas beds and chairs, flower roses, 3 large china bath tubs, cupboards, brass single bedstead, mattresses, cane chairs and tables, teapoys, lamps, table covers, curtains, dressing table with mirror, wash-hand table, sofas, chairs, glass partition half doors, one large glass partition screen, one cottage piano, electric kettle, camp furniture, baba perambulator, kitchen utensils etc., etc.

At 2 p.m (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin official shigram, in good order.

1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN MUSEUM COLLECTORS OF ART TREASURES, INDIAN PRINCES AND FOR WEALTHY CITIZENS OF BOMBAY AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

The most unique collections of art furniture of carved blackwood, teakwood, satinwood, sandal wood and ivory with rare designs representing the studied subjects of old Indian Art, rich wool and silk carpets made from own designs with fast vegetable dyes only, the wool having been dyed under Mr. Goll's personal supervision, very rich china jars of rare and old patterns with gold and silver covers very rich glassware, japanese curios, rich table and cutlery ware and many such rare pieces of furniture metal busts of solid metal and specimens of Indian art which were finished after years of hard labour, rich gramophone with rare music plates such as are never known in India rich gold and silk curtains, rare oil colour paintings by the celebrated painter Gangooly also rare water colour paintings of Indian subjects Clement Bayard Motor Car, rare plants &c.

Under instructions of the executor of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, Messrs. Bennett and Company will on Sunday the 19th and Monday the 20th proximo at 2 p.m. each day sell by public auction on the premises of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. All his valuable and unique collection of rare pieces of carved blackwood, teakwood, ivory and sandalwood furniture agate ornaments very rare cabinets of most unique carving with water colour painted panels in their grooves and arranged to be lighted with gas or electricity to give natural light effect, most elaborately carved massive chairs of various designs most elaborately carved and studded with silver bookstands and easels, solid metal life size statue of Mahadev with oil lamp arrangements with a most elaborately carved wooden massive base, original life size genuine bronze Trimoortee statue arranged on pillars representing the pillars of Elephanta caves. Most exquisite dining table and most elaborately carved in Indian designs, with dining chairs covered with gold and silk embroidery cushions, which were woven, dyed and made up in India at Mr. Goll's special design and instructions and the chairs are of the exact design of those selected from one of the finest hotels in Europe during one of his visits there, very rich and rare table cut glassware such as could rarely be seen in India, which has been arranged in a suitable cupboard having carved doors with mango-trees design, on which hang the mangoes made in solid silver. Most unique carved cabinets made out of old Guzerat carved house cornices, about 4 to 500 years old, and converted into screen doors, cupboard, etc., most extensively carved exact model of Birbul's House and a similar model of Panch Mahals, solid book cases specially made to order and from teak selected from one log only and made on Mr. Goll's premises, large carved ivory ornaments, cut out of one piece only. Sandal wood cabinet made out of rich sandalwood logs and elaborately carved by Mysorian Artists, most of the furniture having panels specially painted in oil or water colours by the celebrated painter "Gangooly" who was given the subjects of paintings by Mr. Goll, and most expensive gold and silper silk curtains, purdahs and dedos, and a very large collection of woollen and silk carpets imitating old celebrated designs, and with fast vegetable colours dyed by Mr. Goll himself, some of these carpets took 3 to 4 years to complete and are such as could not be purchased anywhere by a casual observer. Some of these carpets were woven with specially rich wool purchased by Mr. Goll and then spun dyed and woven at Mr. Goll's special instructions. Equally elaborate pure silver tableware, jugs, trays tea services vegetable and curry dishes, salad bowls, all of various designs studied from old Indian art, and for which artists were made to travel all over India at Mr. Goll's expense to study the natural formation of the various subjects including those of India, China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Arabia, Zanzibar, etc. The carving of this silverware took several years to finish and the metal is of the best possible fineness of silver is used such as would permit such deep and raised carving such as never to be found in any other part of India, Brass bedsteads, Gramophone with the plates of music of the best operas of Europe, and such as are rarely imported into India, and these were specially ordered from Italy at enormous costs, rich camp veranda furniture, arm chairs, teapoys of various sizes, real gold and silver embroidery cushions, rich candlesticks, gas chandeliers, most elaborate library of high class literature etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Continued.*)

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(*Contd..*)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

To-night we have pleasure

in offering

Our second change of the week

featuring

A THREE-REEL PATHE EXCLUSIVE

entitled

FASCINATION

A Dramatic Incident of the War.

TOMBOY

The second of Balboa Dramas

and

SHE IS A PIPPIN

No. 2 of the STARLIGHT COMEDIES.

YOU CAN MISS THE WEDDING OF YOUR DEAREST FRIEND, IN FACT, YOU CAN MISS YOUR OWN WEDDING, BUT DON'T MISS SEEING

"SHE IS A PIPPIN"

The finest selection of films ever presented by us.

LOOK OUT. SATURDAY NEXT.

"SONS OF FRANCE"

The great patriotic photo-play that will stir the souls of everybody.

Time. 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

COME & SEE

THIS REMARKABLE FILM

AT THE

EXCELSIOR

TOGETHER WITH A

FULL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

CHAPLIN!

WIFFLES!

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FATTY!

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.

HARDINGE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

STANDARDS I—VII.

7 to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LANGUAGES

French, Latin, Persian, Pali and Sanskrit.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL PREMISES

C. P. TANK, BOMBAY

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

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Worked on a scientific basis and mo conomically under the expert actuaria advice of

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Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.

Managing Director.

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENT WANTED.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D-8

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The storm in the Bay is moving slowly northwards. Rainfall continued to the extreme south of the Peninsula, the chief amounts being Balasore 3 inches, Cuttack, 4, Gopalpur, 7, Madura 1½ and Negapatam 1.

Increase of rainfall in Lower Bengal is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly clouded in the southern half. Night temperature has risen and is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the extreme south of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in south-east Madras and south Malabar.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 16th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire				0		
Do. (15th)	78.8	61.6	78	0		
Jask	83.5	69.0	80	0		−0.36
Muskat				0		0
Do. (15th)	86.6	74.8	72	0		−0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.3	55.4	57	0		0
Rawalpindi	81.4	43.0	72	0		−0.14
Lahore	83.5	55.3	72	0		0
Hissar	86 7	50.9	53	0		
Ambala	86.7	49.1	72	0		−0.25
Delhi	84.5	59.9	48	0		−0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.6	58.5	47	0		−0.03
Mainpuri	85 5	55.5	72	0		−0.11
Jhansi	86 6	55.8	53	0		−0.05
Cawnpore	82.6	56.3	91	0		−0.29
Allahabad	85.0	58.9	78	0		−0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	88.1	52.8	61	—	0	0
Karachi	84 0	64.0	44	—	0	−0.05
Aijmer	82 8	56 0	47	—	0	−0.01
Jaipur	86.5	57 2	47	—	0	−0 01
Kotah	86.1	61.4	52	—	0	−0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	58 0	33	—	0	0
Dwarka	90 3	65 0	70	—	0	0
Veraval	90.1	67.8	34	—	0	−0.01
Rajkot	91 1	59 3	33	—	0	−0.14
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	59 8	59	—	0	0
Surat	92 3	64 7	66	—	0	−0.06
Ahmedabad	93.2	64.7	36	—	0	−0 01
Deesa	92 6	59.8	47	—	0	−0.05
Neemuch	83.6	60 0	42	—	0	0
Indore	84.1	51.4	54	—	0	−0.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80 9	58 8	68	—	0	−0.26
Saugor	83 0	57.8	50	—	0	−0.18
Hoshangabad	83 3	59 2	63	—	0	−0.25
Khandwa	83 8	56 3	54	—	0	−0 27
Akola	87 8	61 2	53	—	0	−0.30
Amroati	85.8	66.5	52	—	0	−0 33
Nagpur	85 3	66.1	64	—	0	−0.57
Chanda	83.3	66 4	73	—	0.19	−0 34
Raipur	81.7	68 6	73	—	0	−0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	73 5	69	—	0.02	−0.33
Ratnagiri	89 1	69 3	49	—	0.81	3.44
Mormugao	84 2	72.0	88	—	0.82	0.04
Karwar	86 0	70.8	90	—	0.94	−0.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.0	56.3	55	—	0	−0.32
Ahmednagar	84 0	57.6	50	—	0 22	−0.18
Poona	87 0	55 5	79	—	0.33	−0.37
Sholapur	86 8	62.6	49	—	0.66	−0.03
Bijapur	85.4	59.3	51	—	0.39	−0.37
Belgaum	82 1	58 7	63	—	0.94	−0.4
Aurangabad	85 2	62.0	51	—	0	−0.34
Nizamabad (Indur.)	83.8	68 7	65	—	0.68	0.19
Hyderabad	83.8	66.9	72	—	0.53	−0.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86 2	74 1	93	—	4.66	2.35
Calicut	85.3	75 6	91	0.02	4 19	0.69
Cochin	87.0	74.7	82	0.53	4.41	−0.45
Colombo	81.8	73.3	90	1.02	16.31	7.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	74.5	74	—	3.41	0.71
Bellary	84.6	64.7	51	—	6.07	4 66
Cuddapah	87.6	66.8	73	—	5.47	3.60
Madras	82 9	76.9	84	—	7.87	0.47
Bangalore	77.5	60 6	66	—	1.74	0.49
Coimbatore	85.2	69.6	88	0.60	2.08	−0.06
Trichinopoly	90.1	74.0	10	0.51	4.54	1.82
Negapatam	85.6	75 9	21	1.18	6.09	−2.24

It is understood that the Government of India propose shortly to follow the example of the Home Government in inviting and recording claims by private persons against the enemy countries and subjects.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 16th November 1915 was 30.071 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readiug should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still ft. in.	Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still ft. in.
	Nov			Nov		
TUE	16	m 7 10	26 3	16	m 1 45a	17 10
		8 11a	25 7			
WED	17	m 8 6	26 2	17	m 1 56	20 0
		9 5a	26 6		2 29a	17 2
THUR	18	m 8 50	26 1	18	m 2 51	20 0
		9 51a	27 3		3 7a	16 7
FRI.	19	m 9 28	26 0	19	m 3 37	20 0
		10 31a	27 9		3 40a	16 2
SAT.	20	m 10 3	26 0	20	m 4 16	19 11
		11 7a	28 1		4 11a	15 11
SUN	21	m 10 36	25 11	21	m 4 51	19 10
		11 40a	28 4		4 41a	15 0
MON	22	m 11 8a	25 10	22	m 5 34	19 10
					5 10a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 16 (Tuesday)	6h. 46m.	6h.
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 46m.	,, 6h. 1m
,, 18 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 19 (Friday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st,	11h 6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	30th.	3h 40-5 a.m.
New Moon	,, December	6th.	11h 23-7 p.m.
First Quarter	,,	13th.	5h 8-4 p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBA

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 15th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.828	inches
Temperature of Air	79.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.3	,,
Dew Point	70.5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.739	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud v=10)	1 2	,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	,,
Minimum da. do.	73.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,WNW,NW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	120	Miles.

A SHELLEY LETTER.

A particularly interesting item in the seventh and final part of the late Hon. John Boyd Thatcher's collection of rare English autographs, to be dispersed by the Anderson Auction Company, New York, early in December, is a long letter from Shelley to his intimate friend, Thomas Love Peacock, dated Ravenna, August 28, 1821. Some details are given in the "Nottingham Guardian," which has always a vigilant eye to anything even remotely connected with Byron. Shelley was at Ravenna visiting Byron, again to see little Allegra, daughter of the Newstead poet and of Claire Clairmont, a connexion of Mary Shelley's, prior to Byron taking her to Pisa. Shelley records that "everything that Byron owns has the freedom of the house, which now and then resounds with their unarbitrated quarrels, except his ten horses"; and he adds this amusing postscript. "I find that my numeration of the animals in this Circean Palace was defective—I have just met on the grand staircase five peacocks, two guinea-hens, and an Egyptian crane."

The cadets who recently came out to this country some months ago and have since been undergoing training at the Quetta Cadet College, are shortly to be gazetted as Second-Lieutenants of the Indian Army.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.

Zorroaster	Wickham	Malta.
Koweit	Wilkon	Jeddah.
Havildar	Park	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.

Othello	Lawrence	Hull
Roma	Andrea	Genoa
Hanley	Trotman	Barrow in Furness.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi.

The following steamer received post clearance yesterday:—

Penang Maru	for	Kobe

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Zoroaster	for	Mos'ya Deep

S. S. Zoroaster:—The steamer Zoroaster, 2,444 tons, Captain F. Wickham, arrived here on Monday evening from Malta, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Havildar:—The steamer Havildar, 3,068 tons, Captain G. Park, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Roma:—The Italian mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain C. Andrea, sailed yesterday for Genoa and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hanley:—The steamer Hanley, 2 167 tons, Captain F. E. Trotman, sailed yesterday for Burrow-in-Furness, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The steamer Penang Maru, 3,273 tons, Captain Murazumi, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 15th instant.

Tuesday, 16th November, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y. Kaisha.
C. & R. City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Westerland	Williamson	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Stanley Hall		K. N. & Co.
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co.
M. N. Irani	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
N. Zoroaster	Wickham	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co
Raveor	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pacific	Ireland	D. Nanji & Sons	
2 Ume Maru		O. S. Kaisha	
3 Talyahi		D. Nanji & Sons	
7 Clan Mackellar		J. F. & Co	
9 Zayan	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co	
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	S. M. & Co	
12 & 13 Penang Maru	Murudzumi	N. Y. Kaisha	
15 Pentakota	Bateman	M. M. & Co.	
16 Baroda		M. M. & Co	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Rasmani	Wheeler	T. M. M. & Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Dredger Governador	A Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
Grachus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Ranee	Ellis	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

November 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tayaler (s) 127 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR HULL.

Pacific (s) 5,003 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Josef Agost Foherazog (s) 86 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Zoroaster (s) 5,700 tons manganese ore, James Finley & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kair-I-Hind (s) 16 bales goat and sheep skins, A. H. Bundally; 41 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 27 bales sheep skins, W. A. Graham & Co.; 60 bales cowhides, A. Abdoola & Co.; 40 bales cowhides, H. E. Goolmahomed & Sons; 65 cwts. kismiss, R. Jivandas & Co.; 6 bales goat skins, E. Sewjee; 350 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 350 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchidina; 13 cwts. kismiss, Aldridge Salamon & Co.; 26 cwts. kismiss, J. Nurbharam; 26 cwts. kismiss, S. Khetsey; 65 cwts. kismiss, R. C. Nazir & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penanga Maru (s) 10 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

Ume Maru (s) 5 cwts. gal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penanga Maru (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ume Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Derchand & Co.; 310 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ume Maru (s) 1 bale cotton carpets.

IMPORTS.

November 16.

S. S. Zayam from Buereh, Agents, H. S. Shustary & Co.:—58 bundles, 1 case specie, 4 tins pearls.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

Sixth Instalment—Now Showing.
Featuring
an all "STAR" company.
DO NOT MISS!!
the charming

MISS FLORENCE LA-BADIE.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Tele. No. 1266.
Manager, Leslie H. Roth.

Time—7 p. m. 8-45 p. m. & 10-30 p. m.
Sat. & Sun. Matinee 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Remember Rs. 500 Cash Prize.

COMMERCIAL.

GERMAN ANILINE COMPANY'S EXPERIENCE.

A special statement issued by the Berlin Aniline Company, one of the leading German coal-tar colour makers, says that the undertaking is at present well engaged both on war material and ordinary products. It is quite impossible to form any definite view as to the financial prospects. The company has a large number of accounts owing in enemy countries, but there is no reason to suppose these will not be paid when the war is over. No information has been received for some months as to how the branch works in France and Russia are going on, and whether these are still producing or not. Complaint is made that it is increasingly difficult to obtain workmen.

COPPER MOVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the absence of any special speculation in copper in the past week, there have been features worth mentioning both as regards the state of business in refined metal and the statistical position, which is well worth watching. The price of fine copper has exhibited unabated firmness, which is not surprising, for producers and dealers have secured an excellent outlet, and the British Government has placed orders for about three thousand tons, largely, no doubt, in connection with ammunition work, which is proceeding at high pressure. There have, too, been inquiries from elsewhere, and it is obvious that the American producers are more determined than ever to insist on their own terms, regardless of the accumulation which is probably going on on the other side at the rate of, roughly, 10,000 tons a month. American authorities usually well informed now place the domestic meltings at between 40,000 and 45,000 tons a month, while the refinery output is estimated at least 65,000 tons a month. The American exports for last month were little over 14,000 tons, which is the smallest for a very long time, but there is no doubt that this is at least partly due to the chronic scarcity of freight space. The further improvement recorded in standard copper is to some extent the result of the closing of bear commitments in view of the great strength of the European statistical position. During the first half of October the visible supply was reduced by well over 5,000 tons, and stocks are now lower than they have been for a considerable time.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10.000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	700
" " Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans	7·08+7
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	9·60 Unchanged.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Jan.	11.87
Mar.	12.09
New York Official noon call Jan.	11 81+ 3
Mar.	12.02+ 3
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan.	11.75+11
Mar.	12.00+12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Compared with previous close.
Nov.	6.86	—1
Nov.-Dec.	6.86	—1
Dec.-Jan	6.85	—1
Jan.-Feb.	6.84	—1
Feb.-Mar.	6.83	all even.
Mar.-April.	6.82	"
April-May.	6.81	"
May-June.	6.80	+1
June-July.	6.78	+2
July-Aug.	6.75	+2
Aug.-Sept.	6.63	+2
Sept.-Oct.	6.52	+1
Oct.-Nov.	6.49	+2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.	
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	6.89 plus 3
Nov.-Dec.	6.89 plus 3
Dec.-Jan.	6.88 plus 3
Jan.-Feb.	6.87 plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	6.86 plus 3
Mar.-Apl.	6.85 plus 3
Apl.May	6.84 plus 3
May-June	6.83 plus 3
June-July	6.81 plus 3
July-Aug.	6.78 plus 3
Aug.-Sept.	6.66 plus 3
Sept.-Oct.	6.55 plus 3
Oct.-Nov.	6.52 plus 3

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.		
M.G. Bengal, "Good"	4.90	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.05	
" " "Fine"	5.20	+ 5
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	5.35	
" " " "Fine" ..	5.65	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	6.40	
" " "Fully Good" ..	6.55	+ 10
" " "Fine"	6.70	
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	4.85	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.00	+ 5
" " "Fine"	5.15	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 15th.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	25,000
" " to Continent ..	23,000
Futures at New York January .	11.88 unchgd.
Futures at New York March ..	12.11+2
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.90—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.44 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.72—1
Futures at New Orleans March	11.99 unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7⅞ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.65.50 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	50⅞—⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 15th.	
Bar Silver Spot..	24⅞+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced due to small supplies.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	5⅜—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5⅜—1-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5½ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£980,000
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs.	27.71—20

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 15th.	
3½ % 1925—1928	£90½ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£96⅝ "

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 15th.

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,675,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barietta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 45

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 66+1s.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 2% Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 59+1s.
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Value 68/6+6d.
Toria Rapeseed—Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Sellers 64+9d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers unchd. £10-50

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	unchd. £91⅛
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½+9/8
Copper Braziers nominal	unchd. £108
Yellow Metal	unchd. 11½
Hard Spelter nominal.	unchd. 59
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	unchd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	unchd. £19 10
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	unchd. £4. 7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.	Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/8½+¼
Ceylon Rubber Nov. Paid. Buyers weaker	2/9¼ to 2/8¾

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL
the Ladies' PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest. Take Stearns' Headache Cure, One water does not work. C-18

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY Nov. 16.

The market to-day ruled quiet but steady with New Broach quoted at about 272. Japanese houses are still not buying, but some business has been reported in New Bengals in the bazaar.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January, 209.
Fine Khamgaum Akola January, 239½
Good Broach April 272½.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths:	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	273	Apr. 19 6
M.G. Bengals	222	210	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	220	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	211/2	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	226	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	257	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	254	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	241	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	221	..	..	Dec. 1915
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th November 1915:—

Cotton	5,677 Bales.
Wheat	7,678 cwts
Linseed	2,380 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,566 "
Ginjellyseed	2,244 "
Groundnuts	558 "
Castorseed	3,907 "
Rice	3,726 "
Myrabollams	4,269 "
Cottonseed	1,021 "
Mowraseed	970 "
Gram	12,215 "
Joowar	649 "
Maize	37 "
Barley	9,424 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 16th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 1 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 3 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 12 3	
Linseed May	9 5 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0	

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 16th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	199	189	.. Ready
	..	212	200	.. 1/25 Jan '16
Bengals (M.G.)	...	225/30	215	.. Ready N. C.
	217	206	196	.. Ready O. O.
	..	219	..	.. Nov.-Dec.
	..	221	210	.. 1/25 Jan. 16
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	208	.. Ready N. C.
	..	217	..	.. N vember
	..	216	204	.. 1/25 Jan 16
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	230/5	218	.. Ready N. C.
	..	230	..	Nov -Dec
	..	228	216	.. 1/25 Jan.' 16
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	242	232	.. Ready
	..	242	..	.. Nov.-Dec.
	..	239	231	.. 1/25 Jan. '16
Oomawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	229	219	.. Ready
	..	242	234	.. 1/25 Jan. '16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	232	222	.. Ready.
	..	245	237	.. 1, 25 Jan. '16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	235	225	.. Ready
	..	249	241	.. 1/25 Jan. '16
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	239	229	.. Ready.
	..	253	245	.. 1/25 Jan. '16
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	248	233	.. Ready
	..	255	247	.. 1/25 Jan. '16..
Broach (M. G.)	..	247	237	227 Ready.
	..	281	..	.. Feb -Mar.
	..	279	..	273 1/25 Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	201	189	.. Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	228 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	243 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	240 Ready.
	..	..	..	225 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	245 Ready
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms,, i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do	192¼ Nominal.
60 d-s Hongkong	136½
Do. Shanghai	176½
60 d-s Yokohama	155

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do	24-6-0
Bombay Do	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15.14-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty	63.2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day with a fair amount of business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares remained slightly weak in the morning, but recovered before close.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 508½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 412½, Finlays at Rs. 252½ and Kohinoors at Rs. 635.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,932½.

Standards opened at Rs. 980, declined to Rs. 967½ but closed at Rs. 975.

Madhavji kept firm at Rs. 1,180, Currimbhai were in demand at Rs. 222½, Crescent at Rs. 102½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 212½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 217½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in request at Rs 1,170.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 920.

Bombay Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 202.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 110 and Rs. 110¼. Deferred opened at Rs. 225, declined to Rs. 223½ but before close improved to Rs. 226½.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 18½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87 (small clean pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99¼.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Nov. 1915, as compared with the statement of 14th Nov. 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	14th Nov. 1914 Rs.	15th Nov. 1915. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	33,11,000	60,09,000
Sundries	78,000	66,000
Total Rs.	54,89,000	77,65,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	18,86,000	25,50,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,40,000	21,88 000
Local Bills Discounted ..	49,000	2,06,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	26,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian specie Bank shares to be recovered	..	1,35,000
Sundries	52,000	47,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investment in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Debentures Bonds etc. ..	13,36,000	26.13.000
Total Rs.	54.89.000	77,65.000

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The first session of the Indian Commercial Congress will be held in the Town Hall on the 26th and 27th December. The session will commence on the first day at 11-30 (S. T.) and will be probably held in the morning on the second day.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the

THE LARGEST OIL-WELL.

Referring to the resources of Mexico as an oil-fuel producing country, the "Autocar" recalls that some oil was got from that locality as early as 1868, but only small wells were tapped until about 1904. In 1908 probably the largest oil-well the world has ever seen was opened up. Unfortunately, however, it proved uncontrollable. The pressure was so enormous that the heavy casings were hurled into the air, and the original eight-inch hole developed into a huge crater, from which great volumes of salt water are still flowing. The oil from this well burned for forty days with a flame 1,800ft. in height, and the light given was so brilliant that newspapers could be read by it at a distance of seven miles!

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

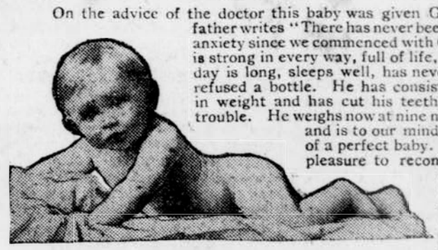
The Queensland Department of Agriculture has made a number of experiments with various classes of fruit in cold storage, with the object of demonstrating to growers the advantage of adopting this method of tiding over a period of glut. As the instance of the Under-Secretary, a number of varieties of fruit have been tested in their keeping qualities, mostly with successful results. An interesting experiment has been made with about sixteen cases of apples, which were placed in cold storage on February 25 last. They were kept at a temperature of 35deg., and after nearly five months were removed. They opened up in splendid condition. The flavour was perfect, and they were quite sound.

It has now been finally decided to hold a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on December 18th.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. 19

Her First Baby

Many a mother is at a loss to know what food to give her first baby. Although she showers all her love and care upon him, baby still does not get on. But her anxiety is ended directly she tries Glaxo.



On the advice of the doctor this baby was given Glaxo, and the father writes "There has never been a moment's anxiety since we commenced with Glaxo. Baby is strong in every way, full of life, happy as the day is long, sleeps well, has never been ill, or refused a bottle. He has consistently gained in weight and has cut his teeth without any trouble. He weighs now at nine months 22 lbs., and is to our minds the picture of a perfect baby. To me it is a pleasure to recommend Glaxo as, being a Chemist, I see so much of the evils of improper feeding of babies, and your food completely fills its duties as a substitute for nature's first food."

Glaxo does resemble mother's milk because it contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building and muscle-producing material, and is therefore a complete food for all babies from birth.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0, & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

4183

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co., writing from London on October 21st say:—

GOLD.

The external movements of gold have been again adverse to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Oct. 15th £11,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 19th £122,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 20th £724,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Oct. 14th £408,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct. 14th £225,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Oct. 15th £593,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct. 18th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside for Egypt.
Oct. 18th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside for Switzerland.
Oct. 19th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside for Egypt.
Oct. 19th £577,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Oct. 20th £150,000 in sovereigns set aside for Egypt.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £1,346,000.

SILVER.

The undertone remains good, though prices have eased slightly, as supplies are rather more plentiful, and the Continental enquiry is not quite so persistent.

This temporary slackening of demand from abroad places the market for the time being more under the control of home orders.

China has again posed as a buyer as well as a seller. It looks as if the silver had passed from weak holders into stronger hands.

"The Times" received encouraging information from Bombay, dated October 18th, regarding the monsoon. Apprehensions have been rife regarding Gujarat—the garden of India—and an extract from the message referred to is reproduced below. For, although in the present abnormal conditions of sea transit, orders to ship silver may not be sent freely to London, nevertheless satisfactory harvests will make themselves felt in silver markets elsewhere, and this will of course react in due course upon the market in this country.

"In Gujarat, where serious famine conditions seemed imminent, the situation has been greatly relieved, as forage for cattle is now ensured, and sowings for next harvest are proceeding. In Rajputana also prospects are better, but famine test works have been instituted. In the Punjab rain everywhere, except in the south-western parts, has enabled the land to be prepared for next harvest, and sowings are now steadily proceeding. In the United Provinces prospects generally are good. In Bengal the prospects generally are fair, but scarcity prevails in Bankura and Tippera, where a few thousand persons are receiving relief. In Bihar and Orissa the late rain benefited the crops, the attendance at the test works at Singhbhum being about 10,000, but the number is unlikely to increase largely."

An Indian Currency Return for October 15th gave details in Lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation, 62,78.
Reserve in Silver Coin, 36,72.
Gold Coin and Bullion, 5,91.
Gold in England, 6,15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 7,100 bars, as compared with 7,200 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Oct. 15, 24 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 16, 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 18, 23 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 20, 23 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Oct. 21, 23 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week 23.896 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash is ½d. below that fixed a week ago.

QUAKER LONGEVITY.

Quakers have been noted for the longevity of their members, and an interesting example of the continued truth of the fact was furnished a few weeks back by an "old-age party" at Whittier, California, to commemorate the 105th birthday of a woman Friend, Lydia Heald Sharpless. Altogether seventy-three persons over seventy were present. Active part in the proceedings was taken by elderly Friends of eighty-eight, eighty-three, and eighty-two; while others present were aged ninty-six, ninety-four, eighty-six, eighty-four, eighty-two, and eigthy-one.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends it is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of, its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

TO MOTORISTS ONLY.

Motorists and all interested in motoring, please note that all repairs done by us are executed in a thoroughly equipped and modern workshop, under the personal supervision and management of an efficient European engineer.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,

5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Accessories, Petrol, Tyres & Lubricants stocked

BRING YOUR MOTOR TROUBLES TO US WE MAKE PLEASURE OF THEM.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT
BY AN EXPERT.

All diseases cured by use of innoxious homeopathic preparations.
Surgical operations unnecessary.
Cures effected in many chronic cases where Allopathic treatment and even surgical operations have failed.
Charges most moderate.
Treatment by personal consultation or by correspondence. All communications treated as strictly confidential.

Address—

Y. S. TALEKAR,
Homeopathic Practitioner,
Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, special general meeting to mark Union's sense of loss to country by Sir P. Mehta's death, Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

Special Meeting of Bombay Corporation to elect a member of Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir P. M. Mehta, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", an not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case, the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Florentiner ..... Fucik
Overture.—Crown Diamonds ..... Auber
Valse.—Verschmalite Liebe ..... Lincke
Songs and Dances of Northern Europe
Denmark and Russia ..... Kulmer
Bell Gavotte.—Les Cloches de St. Malo
Rimmer
Melodies from.—The Dancing Mistress
Monckton
Descriptive piece.—The Phantom Brigade
Myddleton

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. s. s. Caledonia which left Bombay on the 31st ultimo arrived Marseilles on Monday the 15th instant. All well.

RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

The s. s. Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F Wilson, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah, which port she left on the 4th instant with 637 pilgrims on board.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Maloja with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Saturday next.

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Friday, the 19th November, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of The Indian Merchants' Chamber Bureau.

THE SKATING RINK.

To-morrow being a bank Holiday there will be as usual a long session from 9 to 11 a.m. in lieu of the practice session when the Band will attend. At 6 o'clock in the evening and 9-30 at night there will be general skating with the Band in attendance.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association H. B. P. Damodarshastri Dandekar will perform Harikirtan on Wednesday the 17th instant at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) on the occasion of the "Kartiki Ekadashi." Special accommodation for Ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The plague returns for the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock yesterday morning show no attack or death. There was one attack of cholera. The total mortality was 84 as compared with 56 of the corresponding day of last year and 84 in 1913.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 40th Anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated at the Framji Cavasji Hall, Dhobi Talao this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when short speeches on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society" will be delivered. There will be a short programme of music suitable to the occasion. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

A Social Gathering of members with their guests, connected with the Parish Feast of the Cathedral was held in the Library Hall, Cavel Street, last Sunday night. The President Dr. B de Monte in proposing the toast of those present touched very appropriately on the salient events of the day. The arrangements and dancing in this connection were all that could be desired.

A MOHURRUM SERMON.

Moulvie Mahomed Souffi Zakaria, Nazim of Ajmere Madrassa, gave a sermon on Mohurrum to the residents of Mahomedan Street, near Madanpura on Saturday night. The congregation consisted of all the residents in the Madanpura quarter. Mr. Edwardes the Police Commissioner, Mr. Setalvad the Magistrate, Mr. Sulman Cassum Mitha and many prominent Mahomedans of Bombay were also present. The guests were received and cordially treated to by Mutoalee Gulamhussein, a prominent resident of the Mahomedan Street. After the presentation of garlands and bouquets, and thanking the residents of Mahomedan Street the meeting dispersed.

REPORTED THEFT.

Dr. Jehangir Mehta, who is living on Nepean Sea Road, has reported to the police the loss of jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,345 from his bungalow. On Monday night Dr. Mehta went to put on his clothes as he had a summons to attend to a patient at 3 a.m. He found his coat missing from its usual place, but found it lying on the dining room table. His wife also missed jewellery which she had kept on the dressing table.

A dealer in rope materials named Mahomedally Alibhoy who lived in Bhendi Bazar on the second floor of a house has reported to the police the loss of ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 1,340. On Sunday last he locked his room and went to Kurla, and was informed on Monday morning that his room had been opened with a duplicate key and a trunk removed.

AUCTION SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

Under instructions from the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, a public auction was held yesterday in the rooms of Messrs. Crawford and Company when pharmaceutical products worth nearly a lakh of Rupees were auctioned. It may be mentioned that the goods were part of the stock belonging to the large chemical manufacturers Messrs. Farben Fabriken, Bayer and Company, Limited. This firm is one of the biggest manufacturers of colours, and has large factories in Germany and other parts of Europe. They had extensive dealings in India before the war in both colours and chemicals. Although colours, at the present time, owing to Germany's trade inactivities, are at a premium, the same cannot be said of pharmaceutical products, as both England and France are quite able to cope with any demand.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

PROGRAMME FOR COLD WEATHER SEASON.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon will return to Bombay from tour on the 23rd November.

Their Excellencies will hold an Evening Reception at Government House on Thursday, 16th December and will give a Dinner to the Members of the Legislative Council on 8th December.

A Levee will not be held, and there will not be any Balls at Government House during this cold weather season.

The Visitors' Books of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will be kept at the Secretariat and at the Entrance Lodge to Government House from Thursday the 18th instant from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following additional Notices of Motions will be placed before to-morrow's meeting of the Corporation:—

Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle:—That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 859, dated the 8th May 1912, sanctioning the work of laying a 9in. stoneware pipe sewer in the locality known as "Saitan Chowki" near Khed Tank off Purbhadevi Road, and he be requested to report whether the work has been taken in hand and, if not, the reasons why it has been kept in abeyance.

Dr Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia:— That the Corporation do resolve that their representative on the Bombay Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor shall hereafter be their President for the year and that the President be asked to request Government to legislate or frame a regulation accordingly.

APPOINTMENT IN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Nov. 16.

Mr. Kuruvilla Zachariah, son of the Municipal Secretary, Calicut, has been admitted into the Indian Educational Service and appointed Professor of Political Science and Political Philosophy, in the Presidency College, Calcutta. Mr. Zachariah had a brilliant career in the Madras University and secured the Government of India scholarship in 1912 and joined the Merton College, Oxford. In the recent Honours Examination in modern history Mr. Zachariah was not only placed in the first class but was declared by the examiners to be the best first of the year.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"FIVE NIGHTS" ON THE FILM.

Picturegoers are naturally always keen on the advent of a new big production which is "out of the ordinary," and has a great novelistic or dramatic interest to back it up. Such "star" film enterprises act in the same magnetic way as the "star" artistes of music hall or theatre. They create a stir, they draw the crowd, they make things exciting.

Such a production is heralded by the New Alexandra Cinema, who have secured the exhibiting rights of a film drama completed by Messrs. Barker. This is entitled "Five Nights," and is a screen version of the well known and widely circulated novel of the same name by Victoria Cross. It is well-known that the cheap editions of this writer's novels sell in their tens of thousands, and that it has been translated into many languages.

This is a case where the popularity of the novelist will undoubtedly make for the popularity of the film. No expense has been spared to make the picture worthy in every way of the book. The cast has been well chosen and Messrs. Barker can be relied upon producing a work which will rank among the first class successes of 1915.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

COMMUTATION OF RENT TO CO-OPERATE HOUSING SOCIETY.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered an application by the Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, for extension of free period and of period for commutation of rent for plot No. 55, Gamdevi.

The Chairman said that to encourage a society of this kind this society was allowed a free period of two years as it was afraid it would not be able to obtain funds to erect a building within the usual time of twelve months. The building was however, completed within seven months and a half, and being in beneficiary occupation of it the Trust were entitled to get rent for the remaining period of five and a half months. But as it was desirable to encourage societies like this he was disposed to grant the extension for the remaining free period of five months and a half. He was similarly disposed to extend the commutation period of five years to twenty years.

The Chairman moved a resolution accordingly, and replying to Mr. D. E. Wacha, said that this Society was not supported at present by Government, but it had asked Government to adopt a method by which the Society might be financed by corporations. For instance it said the Improvement Trust might lend them money at four per cent.

The Resolution was carried.

THE B. J. MEDICAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have before me the letter of "Matriculated candidate" published in your issue of the 5th instant, not 6th as stated by Col. Hooton, and the latter's letter in your issue of yesterday. In addition to the inaccuracy as to dates, Col. Hooton has wrongly quoted the writer as "Matriculated Student." These may be regarded as trivial inaccuracies, but they cannot be wholly disregarded as derogating from the value of his explanation which cannot be said to meet satisfactorily the changes levelled against him by "Matriculated Candidate," who states thae "the majority of the candidates did not understand a word of what he read," and this charge is not denied by Col. Hooton who makes a poor attempt at justifying the weeding out of those candidates who were in excess of the required number. Granting that the examination for entrance to this Medical School is competitive, it is not fair to render the dictation so difficult of comprehension as to completely embarrass the candidates. The determining by means of *dictation* alone as to those who are likely to do themselves and the school most credit is, I regret to say, not as obvious as Col. Hooton endeavours to make it out to be. If there are a large number of applicants for a small number of vacancies, some other means must be found and a highly unsatisfactory dictation should not be the determining factor. The best plan would be for Col. Hooton to refer the matter to the Surgeon General whose office is also in Poona, and if the latter cannot properly cope with the difficulty, why then let the case go to Government whose eminently able and worthy Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, will soon set matters right, for there is no question that has been dealt with by this eminent civilian that has not received the most thorough and perfect handling. Every body in Poona remembenrs him as one of her foremost Commissioners. No, one, I fear, will agree with Col. Hooton in his contention that dictation should decide a lad's usefulness in the medical profession, and no amount of weak bolstering up will, under his theory in any way, be acceptable to the general public. As Col. Hooton has come into the arena, I expect him to prove himself to be a fair fighter by now showing how he can possibly maintain his argument regarding dictation. Is there any possible connection between the ability to write down words accurately and pills and poultices, or a grand surgical operation. Will other medical men agree with him, and if they do, why do they do so? One swallow does not constitute Spring or even give a hint as to its approach.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

November 16, 1915.

COTTON FORECAST.

PROPOSED NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics with the Government of India, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, met the Directors of the Cotton Traders' Association at Colaba on Monday afternoon when Mr. Greaves of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company presided.

Several questions connected with cotton and the cotton trade were discussed amongst which was the proposal that has been put forward more than once, namely, that the Indian cotton forecast published by the Government of India should show the area and yield not only according to the provinces but according to the tracts producing different descriptions of cotton known to the trade.

The Director of Statistics in co-operation with the local Directors of Agriculture and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce put forward a proposal to meet the wishes of the trade in this respect. The following classification was unanimously accepted by the Directors of the Association:—

(1) Oomras, (2) Dhokeras, (3) Bengal-Sind, (4) Broach, (5) Coompta Dharwars, (6) Westerns and Northerns, (7) Coconadas, (8) Tinnevelly, (9) Salems and Caubsdias, (10) Comillas, Burmas and other sorts.

This classification is of course not a strictly scientific one, but it is the classification known to all dealers in Indian cotton. It was also suggested that the Oomras should include Khandesh, Central India, Barsi and Nagar, Berar and C. P., and that Bengal Sind should include the cotton of U. P., Rajputana, Sind-Punjab, Behar and Orissa and Bengal.

Another point which was discussed by the Association was the extra mill consumption of cotton in India. It was decided that a million bales should ordinarily be taken as representing roughly the extra mill consumption.

Another matter discussed was that in future when comparing the coming season's estimates of the cotton crop every year, with the previous crop the actual production as shown by the total export and mill consumption should also be given in the forecast for comparative purposes as this total was considered to be a useful comparative figure. Other matters of a more or less technical nature such as the publication of cotton press returns were also discussed.

It will be remembered that the question of recasting the cotton forecasts and alteration in respect of classification was raised by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Association in November, 1907, but it could not be carried out then. It was re-opened only about a year ago. That it has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned in so short a time speaks much to the credit of Mr. Shirras and his efforts in the matter.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

HALIL BEY'S WARNING TO BERLIN.

According to a despatch from Constantinople to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" Halil Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber, has taken charge of the Foreign Office.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" had an interview with the new Foreign Minister, in which Halil Bey expressed himself somewhat cautiously in regard to future Turco-German relations.

"I believe in our friendship," he said, "but Germans must not come as exploiters, but as colaborators. Distrust of European Powers is deeply rooted in the Turkish soul, and it can only be obliterated very slowly. Germans, to obtain full confidence, must improve our credit without asking for special rights, as all others did previously."

The correspondent asked whether the German army, in case it was able to march through Serbia, would be wanted in Turkey, but the Minister replied that the visit would be a great honour but of no use, and that neither would it be of use for Egypt.

The correspondent asked if Egypt was the aim of the war and the Minister replied: "We hope to gain also something on our side, but our chief aim is the inner strengthening of the Turkish Empire. In this the Germans must help us."

THE LATE DR. W. G. GRACE.

It was always supremely difficult (writes a journalist who collaborated with the late W. G. Grace upon his autobiography) to get "W. G." to talk about his own exploits in the cricket field. He would describe a memorable game in his simple blunt style, giving generous credit to his coadjutors, and then he would add, "I went in and made, let me see, 213." I never could get him to condescend to details about any innings of his own. "W. G.'s" diction was always monosyllabic. And he insisted on having only the simplest language used in his autobiography. Once I put the word inimical into a reminiscence of his own, but he deleted it. "It's too big a word," he expostulated, "and the fellows would want to know where I got it from." A story in words of one syllable was his ideal of a cricket book.

SPRINTER AND SPORTSMAN.

"W. G." had one physical infirmity which was not commonly known. He had only one lung. The other had atrophied in childhood. The atrophied lung never troubled him. Indeed, in his boyhood he achieved some notable feats as a sprinter on the running track, and for many years he kept himself fit by running with the beagles in Gloucestershire. "W. G." was essentially a sportsman, and outside sport his interests were quite circumscribed. Such medical books as he preserved were out of date and neglected. Wisden was his Bible, and his complete file of that famous cricket almanac he knew from beginning to end.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PRESS COMMENTS ON COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The Anglo-Indian papers have articles this morning strongly criticising the Viceroy's action in commuting the death sentences passed on the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

The "Statesman" says:—"The ground on which Lord Hardinge's intervention in the Punjab Conspiracy Case is based must be condemned as mischievous in that he seems to have ignored the views of the local tribunal and of the Punjab Government. If it can be shown that the members of the Special Tribunal and the Lieutenant-Governor were consulted and their advice followed, Lord Hardinge must be exempted from criticism. But if, as all the circumstances appear to indicate, he has stultified the deliberate judgment of the Special Tribunal and set his own opinion above that of the responsible ruler of the Punjab, he cannot be acquitted of an arbitrary and very perilous interference with the action of those called upon to cope with the gravest crisis in Indian history, since the Great Mutiny."

The "Englishman" says:—"This unnecessary display of clemency will of course win the applause of that section of the Indian press which sought to minimise the offences of which the conspirators were found guilty. But it can only confirm the impression that the hand of the Government has lost its strength and that it is only necessary to whine long enough and loud enough to get any concession."

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has devoted a leading article to-day in criticising the Viceroy's action in commuting the death sentences passed on 16 of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case to penal servitude for life. It says:—"We should fail in public duty if we did not state that in our view the effect of the wholesale reduction of sentences inflicted for the gravest crimes recognised by the Penal Code, is likely to be serious. We fear that it will dishearten loyal subjects and the police who worked with conspicuous zeal and success in unravelling the very complicated and dangerous conspiracy and will inspire criminals yet at large to hope for similar leniency for similar crimes."

The whole Indian press gives expression to general feeling of satisfaction.

The "Punjabee" says:—Everybody knew from the beginning that Lord Hardinge who has given so many proofs of his ability to rise above limitations imposed upon him by his bureaucritic environment could not possibly fail to rise to the height of an occasion in a case like the present, which so decisively called for the exercise of the great qualities with which nature and training had gifted him in so pre-eminent a degree.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Commenting on the action of His Excellency the Viceroy in commuting the death sentences in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. "New India" says:—"The Viceroy knows that he will be assailed by the Anglo-Indian press which has sought to prove its loyalty by bloodthirstiness but he will be thanked by all India.

A writer in the "Indian Patriot" says:—The Anglo-Indian papers are criticising of course. Lord Hardinge is here not to please a handful of Anglo-Indians but millions of Indians in India. He cannot of course please both and Lord Hardinge has chosen rightly."

The "Andhra Patrika" expresses gratification at the graceful clemency shown by the Viceroy.

The "Swedeshimitram" while eulogising the action of the Viceroy for his graceful deed, criticises the attitude taken by some Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta in rebuking him for his clemency.

A PRINCE'S LOVE STORY.

TRAGEDY THAT FOLLOWED AN UNFULFILLED PROMISE.

According to a Jena telegram to the "Vossische Zeitung," the cremation took place on Aug 24 of Miss Camilla Rybicka, a daughter of the Austrian Court Councillor Rybicka. The deceased was the victim of a love tragedy between herself and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

The "Jenaiche Zeitung" has seen an autograph letter from the Prince, dated Paris July 1, 1914, in which he solemnly promised to marry Fraulein Rybicka within six months, and named her as his sole heir, with a sincere entreaty addressed to his father to pay her two million crowns in the case of his death.

After the six months had long elapsed, and all entreaties and representations on her part had proved fruitless, she committed suicide.

GLADSTONIAN TRADITION.

The late Lieutenant Gladstone's faithfulness to the great Gladstonian tradition is exemplified in his will, lately published. In expressing the "solemn hope and expection" that his uncle will, from time to time, reduce any mortgage on the Hawarden estates, he speaks in the very spirit of his illustrious grandfather. Writing to Lieutenant Gladstone's father thirty years ago this month respecting the same estates, Gladstone said: "To mortgages I am greatly opposed. Whether they ought or ought not to be restrained by law I do not now inquire. But I am confident that few and rare causes only will warrant them, and that as a general rule they are mischievous, and in many cases, as to their consequences, antisocial and immoral. Wherever they exist they ought to be looked upon as evils, to be warred upon and got rid of."

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 16.

When the Special Tribunal met to-day the cross-examination of the approver Bribhuti by Mr. Harimohan Roy was resumed. He said:—"I was told to get recruits for the club before I was admitted to the inner circle but failed. Sachindra was on the Committee. All members used to join the moral class. Every member of the moral class kept a diary in which he noted down when he performed meditation, when he rose, and other similar details. These note books were checked by the moral instructor. The whole of the "Gita" was taught in the moral class. I knew that the Gita had been the medium of sedition in conspiracy cases. The same was the case in the Alipore Bomb Case. The average number of members for each group of the club was 20 and the group leader was to train the members and give lectures on sedition. Brambacharya and truthfulness were also insisted upon. There was also a motto, "Follow your Leader." Members collected rice to give to the poor and to help the funds of the society. It was the duty of the members to help each other in case of illness. There were about 25 members in the inner circle. I don't know if the other members collected arms or made explosives, but there was no storehouse for these in the association. Bombs and crackers were made and used by members as fireworks at the annual gatherings of the club during the Kalipuja. There was no Kalipuja when I was in the inner circle. The excursions we made were for pleasure and spread of seditious ideas. Kalipuja was performed in the orthodox style but there were special prayers invoking Kali to come and help us to drive out the white people. The puja began both in the presence of the members and visitors. I cannot repeat the Sanskrit Shankalpa repeated at the Puja. I have never seen white pumpkins being sacrified at the Kalipuja anywhere else. I have no knowledge if the Shastras sanction the offering of pumpkins.

FOSSIL RELICS IN SUFFOLK.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.

During the last 18 months, through the liberality of the trustees of the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, Mr. Reid Moir has been enabled to conduct a series of excavations in the brickfield of Messrs. A. Bolton and Co., (Limited), situated to the north of Ipswich on the Fonnereau Estate, and a number of interesting relics pertaining to the later Pleistocene period have been unearthed. The excavations have been conducted in the south-west corner of the brickfield, where a well-marked "occupation-level," or ancient land surface, occurs, resting upon a weathered surface of chalky boulder clay, and covered by a very hard and compact sandy loam of a greyish colour.

It appears that since the people lived who occupied this old land surface, the valley, which is now dry, has been deepened considerably, and as the ancient level passes into a small escarpment on the south at a depth of about 10ft. to 12ft. from the surface of the ground it seems that a considerable antiquity must be assigned to the human relics associated with it. The occupation-level under investigation is very rich in flint implements which in the opinion of Mr. Reid Moir, must be assigned to the period known to archaeologists as Le Monstier. Traces of another occupation-level occur above the Monstier deposits, containing implements of a toally different type, which approximate to the early Aurignac examples. With the flints have been found several hundreds of animal bones, representing chiefly the remains of the horse, and one specimen referable to the mammoth.

Numerous fragments of very rough and primitive pottery occur on and in the ancient land-surface, and tend to support Dr. Rutot's claim that about 500 fragments of pottery were found at Caillon-qui-Bique associated with an upper Le Monstier industry. Those portions of the human skeleton have been found scattered upon the old land-surface with the flints and mamalian bones. These comprise a small portion of the upper margin of the occipital bones of a skull 10mm. in thickness, the shaft of the left humerus of a woman, and the shaft of the right femur of a man. There seems little doubt that none of the bones found belonged to individuals of the Neanderthal race, the type of being generally associated with Le Monstier implements. All the human and animal bones are well preserved and in a condition of fossilization.

POSING AS AN OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN PRIVATE'S EXCUSE.

At Westminster, in mail week John O'Connor, aged 23, an old public school boy, now a private in the Australian Forces, was charged with impersonating an officer and wearing an officer's uniform. It was stated that he was seen many times at Victoria Station and other places, including Leicester Square, late at night in officer's uniform. It must have been from motives of vanity, it was declared, because he could not derive any advantage thereform.

The accused, who delivered a fluent speech from the dock, said his brother, cousins, and a number of old associates held commissions and he had felt the indignity of being only a private. On one occasion after entering a cafe with a commissioned officer friend, the latter was told by his superior that he must not consort with privates. "If I can't have a meal with my own brother, an officer and a gentleman, and walk the streets with him, it is time such a foolish rule was altered." He admitted acting foolishly in purchasing and wearing officer's uniform, but in fifteen months' service he had no previous offence recorded against him.

On being fined £50, the defendant said there would be no difficulty about the money; it would be paid.

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Wednesday, November, 17, 1915.

SHIPBUILDING IN WAR TIME.

Lloyds annual review of shipping is always an interesting report, but it is specially so in the present times, when we are enabled to draw conclusions as to the extent this great industry has suffered by the effects of the war. The report shows that the tonnage of vessels which were classed in Lloyd's Register Book at the close of the year ended June, 1915, was 300,000 tons in excess of the tonnage classed at the corresponding date in 1914. It must not, however, be assumed from this, that the war has not been without effect on the work of the Society during the past year. Merchant shipbuilding in the United Kingdom has necessarily fallen off owing to the great demands upon the shipbuilding resources of the country for the production of war vessels of various kinds. Huge weird looking monitors have been built rapidly enough during the past twelve months to meet the new requirements of modern naval warfare. And we are told by Reuter, that fourteen Super-Dreadnoughts will be added to the Navy by January next. When colossal naval work of this kind has to be turned out at high pressure, it will readily be appreciated, that ordinary construction work must of necessity be considerably delayed, if not entirely suspended in some cases to cope with the national emergency. This has occurred not only in the United Kingdom, but in all the belligerent countries. It is an ill wind that does not waft a refresher somewhere, and profiting by the dislocation in shipbuilding amongst the belligerents, we find from the report that there has been greatly increased activity in the United States, in Japan, in the Scandinavian countries and in Holland. The increase is most pronounced in America, where there are at present under construction and on order, for classification at Lloyds, the largest amount of tonnage upon record for that country. It therefore so happens, that the actual volume of tonnage which is in hand throughout the world, is not materially different from what it was twelve months ago, but it is differently distributed amongst the several shipbuilding countries.

Owing to the set-back our pre-Dreadnought fleet received in the Dardanelles, when no less than five ships were accounted for by mines and submarines, the game was deemed to be too expensive by the authorities, and the fleet was compelled to retire to sheltered harbours, protected by booms and nets, until the constructive brains at the Admiralty devised a scheme to combat the submarine menace. It was not long in maturing, and a form of craft was speedily designed which could carry the guns of a battleship, and yet be immune from submarine attack. Only a nation with absolute command of the sea, with unlimited building resources, could have tackled a job of this kind at a moment's notice, practically substituting one type of fleet for another in the throes of actual war, and at the same time blockading the German Fleet and keeping all the trade routes open to commerce. It came about therefore that strange craft were sighted one day sailing leisurely down the Mediterranean, the like of which had never been seen before in near Eastern waters. They were quite different to any other class of vessel afloat, having a low freeboard almost flash with the water, a long 9.2 in the bows and a long 6-inch in the stern. At a distance they appeared more like floating Chinese pagodas than anything else. These were followed a little later by a still more mysterious floating apparition, which wobbled rather than steemed up to the anchorage. It was difficult to discriminate whether the curious object was broadside on, or showing her bows and stern. The deck, on which nothing showed up except an enormous turret, from which projected two monster guns, was absolutely flat. Just below the surface the sides of this marine phenomenon bulge out about ten feet, and then curve under, forming a platform just washed by the waves. Herein lies the secret of this craft, for it is so devised, that if a torpedo strikes her side it will explode amongst a variety of substances, the details of which are of course kept secret, and the hull escapes injury. The guns are of gigantic power, capable of depositing three-quarters of a ton of metal fifteen miles distant.

It is in building these extraordinary looking monitors and adding to the Grand Fleet as fast as they can be turned out, that the best part of the shipbuilding industry in the United Kingdom has been entirely engaged. And, indeed, when one reflects, the marvel is that any time at all can be devoted to our merchantmen. During the year ended June 30th, 1915, plans were passed by Lloyd's Committee of 733 vessels, representing 1,715,500 tons of shipping, to be built under the inspection of the society's surveyors, with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register of shipping, as compared with plans of 749 vessels of 1,650,000 tons for the previous twelve months. The vessels actually completed and classed in Lloyd's Register during the year ended June, 1915, numbered 571, of 1,295,623 tons, of which 536 were steamers or motor vessels, of a tonnage of 1,289,827, and 35 sailing vessels of 5,796 tons. Of the total 864,247 tons, or about 67 per cent., were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 844,184 tons, Colonies 20,063 tons), and 431,376 tons, or about 33 per cent., for other countries.

THE STATE, THE POLICE, THE PEOPLE AND CRIME.

The prominent feature of the year's crime returns, as indicated in the latest Annual Report on the working of the police of the Bombay Presidency, is a substantial decrease in crime, serious and ordinary, as well as reported and true. The decrease in excluded and undetected cases is actual and relative and in pending cases actual. At the same time there was, however, a falling-off in the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried, though the percentage of cases convicted to true cases disposed of, as well as of persons convicted to persons tried, points to some improvement. Again, whilst there were fewer cases, as compared with the preceding year, in which property was stolen and its value lower, the percentages of recoveries, both as regards value and the number of cases in which property was recovered, have risen. The falling-off in reported crime throughout each division is attributed principally to the satisfactory agricultural conditions that prevailed throughout the year in almost every part of the Presidency. The beneficial influence of agricultural prosperity in reducing crime has often been pointed out, but the importance of the matter, as far as India is concerned, has not been sufficiently realized. On the other hand remembering that agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, the truth of two general observations in this connection will become apparent. The first of these observations is that not only should there be in threateningly bad seasons no unnecessary delay in adopting measures for preventing or relieving famine conditions, but that in ordinary seasons watchful interest and unremitting effort should be devoted towards improving and strengthening the moral and educational, no less than the economic position, of the ryot. The effect of good harvests in reducing crime should again make it clear that the immediate motive for crime is often independent of the intention of the wrong-doers. In dealing with these unfortunate victims of circumstances, it is therefore particularly necessary to see that our methods of police, judicial and prison administration are such as do not tend to bring about their moral ruin by stimulating and developing indirectly the criminal instinct, of which, some criminologists assure us, no human being is free. Apart from agricultural conditions one of the contributory causes of the decrease in crime was the increased demand for labour, in the Northern Division, created by the allotment of 5,000 acres of virgin soil for cultivation and the sale of babul trees worth over a lakh of rupees for cutting in the Kaira District. But the principal of these contributary causes has been the segregation and settlement of criminal and quasi-criminal tribes in some parts and accompanied by sustained action against them in others.

Concurrently with the decrease in the quantity of reported crime and of crime for disposal, there was a decrease in undetected cases. Commenting on the variations between the different districts in the proportion of detected to undetected crimes, the Commissioner, N. D. calls attention to a subject on which the recent utterance of Lord Carmichael remains the final word:

> These differences prove what is, in fact, well known from other sources, that the success of the police in the detection of crime depends upon the assistance they receive from the local population and that there is truth in the complaint often heard that in some districts the police do not get as much of this assistance as they are entitled to expect.

It must, indeed, be at once admitted that the police have not yet won the co-operation of the people. That co-operation can only be, as Lord Carmichael pointed out, the result of a feeling that the police are the friends of the people and as yet no efforts on the part of the former have been made to beget among the people a confidence regarding this supreme test of their success and efficiency. A closer consideration of the Report further shows how the methods of administration obtaining in the Presidency tend to perpetuate this undesirable state of things. Thus Mr. Mountford, District Magistrate, Poona, writing on the subject frankly recognizes that the failure of members of the public to assist the police is largely due to the infinity of trouble to which the former are put before the magistrates' courts. The witnesses "need not," he writes,

> be kept waiting for many hours, if not days, nor be left at a late hour to find their way some 20 miles or so back, and have to return the next day because the *bhatta* is not sufficient to keep them in a headquarter town. They need not go without their *bhatta* as so frequently happens, if they go away tired of waiting for it. Often it is not paid till months after. They should get their *bhatta* as soon as they have finished their evidence.

Proceeding, Mr. Mountford, calls attention to two other aspects of the evil which need to be at once redressed:

> Trial away from their villages is essential as pleaders object to having to leave the railway unless for a headquarter town. I think the rule favours one or two pleaders at the expense of two dozen of the people and I would prefer a case should be tried where possible near to the scene of the offence and the residence of the parties."

There is evidently much that is wrong in a system of judicial administration in which justice is not only not cheap and speedy, but also not ready to hand. In face of all this the Commissioner, Central Division has not been able to resist the temptation of indulging in an unwarranted and sweeping generalisation on the attitude and character of the people. The large number of undetected cases is, according to him, "due to a very large extent to the low standard of general morality, and the absence of any well-developed sense of conscientiousness and public duty in this country. These virtues can hardly be expected to develop with any rapidity." But later on he himself makes an admission, which may well serve as a corrective to many a loose assertion on the subject that is often made in official quarters: "Indeed," he says,

> it would need a distinctly conscientious person to take upon himself voluntarily all the trouble, vexation, loss and inconvenience, entailed by attending the various and prolonged enquiries, which have to be held before conviction is secured in a serious case. And I am very much inclined to agree with Mr. Fellowes that the present system of camping magistrates has something to answer for.

Enough has been said to show how serious are the defects of criminal administration in the Presidency and how great is the need for their removal, and we trust that Government will lose no time in taking active steps with a view to reform; for the system of criminal administration not only involves the safety of the people, but materially affects their goodwill towards the State. The Report contains many other points of interest, but these may be considered on a later occasion.

Notes of the Day.

An Insult to the Empire.

We think that most people will read with astonishment the Resolution passed by the National Missionary Council expressing "thankfulness to God for the disinterested and self-denying labours of German missionaries in India, etc." The Council would have been better employed at such a time in expressing disgust and horror at German atrocities and appealing to German missionaries to join them in denouncing the perpetration of such odious deeds as the murder of Miss Cavell, the sinking of the Lusitania, the shelling of the passengers of the Ancona and all the other brutalities committed deliberately by Germany during the war. The German missionaries may be all that their English Irish and Scotch brethren hold them to be. In regard to a goodly number of them we hold, as our readers are aware, a very different opinion. But let it be clearly understood that no German, be he missionary or anything else, is deserving of any sort of sympathy or expressions of good feeling, who has not definitely and publicly repudiated the atrocious deeds committed by his country, to which we have referred above. And people, whether they be bishops or lesser ministers who have nothing better to do than to express thankfulness to God for the presence of these people in India, and a desire for the renewal of their fellowship are either guilty of hypocrisy or treason to their fellow countrymen and women and the sons and daughters of the Allied countries who have been deliberately murdered by the Government of the country to which these German missionaries own allegiance. Let the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay and the whole body of the German clergy in this country come forward and publicly repudiate these deeds and the Anglican Bishop of Bombay and his friends, who have been junketing at Matheran, will be welcome to pass as many resolutions of thankfulness for their German friends as they like. But in the absence of such a repudiation their Resolution is an insult to their countrymen and to the Empire at large.

Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, of which Reuter sends a disappointingly brief summary, appears completely to exonerate from him all the charges that have been so recklessly flung at him. His affirmation that he never acted without the advice of the experts gives the lie direct to the assertion, over and over again repeated, that he was constantly acting on his own initiative and overriding expert opinion. His explanation in regard to the Battle of Coronel and the Antwerp expedition shows clearly that the responsibility was not his. In the former case the dispositions were made by the Board of Admiralty and must have been arranged in the first instance by the First Lord. The Antwerp expedition, he tells us, was arranged by Lord Kitchener and the French Government. It is deplorable that the necessity should have arisen for Mr. Churchill's explanation. All these questions should be left until the war is over to be cleared up. But Mr. Churchill, now that he has resigned office, was clearly entitled to reply to his accusers and acquit himself of the charges of which he has been the butt for the past year or more, and as he is going on active service he may not get another opportunity of defending himself. His statement seems to have been in admirable taste and tone. He was guilty of no recrimination but merely contented himself with a dignified defence of his own policy and actions. He will go to France with the goodwill of his countrymen and a feeling of regret among the majority of them that his valuable counsels have been lost to the Government.

The Viceroy's Clemency.

Lord Hardinge has once more exhibited the courage and good sense of a far-seeing statesman by the commutation of the death sentences of a number of the men convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. That the matter has been the subject of anxious and careful consideration by the Viceroy is clear from the discrimination that has been shown in dealing with it and the reprieve of those whose share in the conspiracy was less serious. Of course the Viceroy's action has excited the indignation of "The Statesman" and "The Englishman." The former's comment is enough to make the late revered Robert Knight turn in his grave; the latter describes it as a concession to whining. There has not been any whining as far as we know. The term is better applied to the anguish of "The Englishman" which bursts into a flood of angry tears whenever any measure of clemency is shown to anyone. Nobody has sought to minimise the offence of which these men were guilty. The appeal for clemency, as we have pointed out before, was based on the record of the trial, the judgment of the tribunal and the need for consideration of the sentiment of a people who have fully earned by their services in the war a right to such consideration. On the other hand, there has been a great deal of unnecessary magnification of the case in that section of the press which lives in an atmosphere of exaggeration in matters of this kind. What can one say of a journal which is guilty of such a gross perversion of the real state of affairs as to say that the Government of the Punjab was called upon to cope with "the gravest crisis in Indian history since the Great Mutiny?" "The Statesman" had better learn its history over again. After all the Viceroy has better means of judging than these Calcutta journals.

The Milk Problem.

On Monday the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to Dr. L. L. Joshi to enable him to publish a book on "The Milk Problem in Indian Cities." In view of the great and immediate importance of the milk problem in Bombay, very few people will grudge this grant,—especially, as according to the testimony of the Commissioner and Dr. Turner, the book will be a valuable contribution to the very meagre literature on the subject. Yet, apart from the value of the book, one cannot help thinking with Mr. Wacha, that it would be better to have such books translated in the vernaculars for the benefit of the vast mass of the people who do not know English and who most need information regarding the milk question, and we think the Corporation, in sanctioning the grant should have stipulated that a translation of the book should also be prepared and published.

Young Men's Hindu Association.

The Young Men's Hindu Association, which was started in Bombay on quite a modest basis in praiseworthy emulation of the Y. M. C. A., which has accomplished so much for the younger generation all over the world, is progressing satisfactorily. We find from the Fifth Annual Report, which has just been issued, that not only has the membership of the Association steadily grown, but also that its field of beneficent activities is growing wider and wider every year in various directions. The total number of members and associates, which at the beginning of the year under report, i.e., 1st May, 1914, stood at 199, rose to 238 at the close of the year. The Association has for its primary objects: (1) the imparting of religious, moral and physical instruction to all young men, irrespective of caste and creed; (2) encouragement of unselfish service for the good of the community. In accordance with these objects the Association has been instrumental in establishing weekly Bhagwatgita classes as well as Emerson classes, celebrating important Hindu festivals and anniversaries by means of lectures and sermons, opening free night schools, a free reading room and library and establishing a hostel for the benefit of the resident members.

Financial Support Needed.

The free night school at Angre's Wadi, has on its roll 72 students now, as against 47 of last year and there is also a Gujerati free night school opened at Kumbharwada. The hostel system is finding favour with the young men in an increasing measure and in the near future may necessitate the erection of a separate building. The Report dwells with satisfaction on the fact that the Association is now beginning to find favour in the eyes of the Gujerati community too and counts now 28 Gujerati members on the register. The financial position of the Association, though not yet as strong as could be wished, is not unsatisfactory. Last year's working left a balance of Rs. 1,041-13-9. The Association, however, would certainly be able to do much better work in diverse directions, were the rich and public-spirited shethias among Hindus to endow it liberally, as it deserves. They have the successful example of the Y. M. C. A. organisation before them in this city and what the Christian community has done, the Hindus also ought to be able to do.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RIGA FRONT.

RUSSIANS MAINTAIN PRESSURE.

FRENCH AND SERBIANS CO-OPERATING.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Churchill delivered in the Commons a powerful speech, explaining his resignation. He affirmed that throughout his career as First Lord he had never acted without the advice of experts. The Antwerp expedition was not arranged with him but Lord Kitchener and the French Government.

The Pope is deeply affected by the aeroplane attack on Verona and has ordered details to be obtained from the Archbishop.

The feeling in America is said to be becoming acute by the long series of plots and outrages traceable to widespread German propagandism. Confirmation has been obtained of the existence of an alien army composed of German and Austrian reservists, organised for the work of arson, bombing and shipwrecking.

The Russians continue to maintain the pressure on the Riga front and the enemy have been driven back four miles north of Lake Kanger.

A violent action developed on the left bank of the Cerna, where the Bulgarians continue to make unsuccessful attacks. Being reinforced the Bulgarians recaptured Tetovo.

The bombardment of Dedeagatch by the Italian cruiser Piemonte lasted an hour, when the railway station was set on fire and 80 waggons destroyed. The coast batteries were silenced.

British monitors continue to bombard military works on Gallipoli. Both sides are strengthening their defences on the peninsula.

In connection with munition making in Britain which is assuming stupendous proportions, it is said that only two of the areas controlled by the Ministry of Munitions, show an output equal to that of Essen.

NEGRO BOXER DIES OF WOUNDS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The noted negro boxer Washington has died of wounds.

Official and Personal

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with the Private Secretary and suite arrived at Shimoga on the 13th instant. At the station they were received by Mr. K. Mathan, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, and other State officials. From the station the party motored to the Gersoppa Falls.

Sir James Meston arrived at Benares yesterday morning and inspected the site selected for the Hindu University at Nagwa on the banks of the Ganges. On his way back he also paid a flying visit to the Central Hindu College.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill is also in Benares and expected to visit the Central Hindu College.

RUSSIANS STORM ILLUXT.

PRESSURE MAINTAINED ON RIGA FRONT.

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS.

NEVER ACTED WITHOUT EXPERT ADVICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANTWERP EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Churchill is expected to make a personal statement in the Commons today.

The "Daily Chronicle" says there is some likelihood of his retirement paving the way for Lord Derby to enter the Cabinet.

LATER.

The House of Commons was crowded when Mr. Churchill delivered a powerful speech explaining his resignation.

He affirmed that throughout his career as First Lord he had never acted without the advice of experts. He emphasised the soundness of the Admiralty policy and showed that he personally had little responsibility for the battle of Coronel, where Admiral Craddock lost, or for the Antwerp expedition. He expressed confidence that the Allies would obstinately fight their way to victory.

Mr. Churchill said that in his letter to the Premier he gave fully and truthfully his reasons for his resignation.

Dealing with the episodes in his career at the Admiralty, he did not see any reason why a full account of the battle of Coronel should not be given now. It would show that he was in full agreement with the expert advisers at the Admiralty. The disposition was the best possible. With regard to the loss of three cruisers it was untrue that he had overruled the naval advisers and kept the cruisers at sea.

With regard to the Antwerp expedition, that was not arranged with him but with Lord Kitchener and the French Government. He was not consulted till troops were moving or were under orders.

MR. BONAR LAW'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law paid a warm tribute to Mr. Churchill. The latter had defects of his qualities, but in mental power and vital force he was one of the foremost men in the country.

He was now resuming his old profession. Mr. Bonar Law knew his capacity and trusted that the Commander-in-Chief would find some way of utilising his abilities.

THE DARDANELLES.

MONITORS BOMBARD MILITARY WORKS

PARIS, Nov. 16.

In the Dardanelles nothing important has occurred between November 1st and 11th. Both sides are strengthening their defences and engaged in mining.

British monitors continued the bombardment of military works on Gallipoli.

MUNITION MAKING IN BRITAIN.

ASSUMING STUPENDOUS PROPORTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In connection with munition making in Britain which is assuming stupendous prosportions, one shell factory in the north-east of England will soon require two thousand tons of steel weekly to feed its lathes, while two areas, which are controlled by the Ministry of Munitions, show an output equal to that of Essen.

One Scottish establishment, originally designed by Krupps, has a gigantic output.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

MOBILISATION OF RESERVES SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In a letter to "The Times" Lord Rosebery suggests that a non-political business man would be invaluable in the Cabinet in increasing openings for the employment of women.

In consequence of the present heavy enlistment the Committee appointed by the Home Office reports that substitutes will probably have to be found for over a hundred and fifty thousand men, and the bulk must be drawn from among women.

The Committee recommends that reserves of women be mobilised, and submits proposals for their rapid training, especially as clerks.

THE RIGA FRONT.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE CONTINUES

STORMING OF ILLUXT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.

The communiqué announces that the Russians in the past month have captured 49,874 Austrian and German prisoners, twenty-one guns and a hundred and eighteen machine-guns.

The Russians continue pressure on the Riga front and the enemy have been driven back four miles north of Lake Kanger and the Russians, gallantly surmounting obstacles, have stormed a part of the cemetery and town of Illuxt.

Elsewhere quiet generally prevails, except for the activity of the German heavy artillery, which enabled the enemy to progress near Tchartorysk.

FIGHTING IN LEDRO VALLEY.

SARDINIANS' SUCCESS ON CARSO.

ROME, Nov. 16.

The communiqué says:—Fierce enemy attacks in the Ledro Valley were repulsed. The Sardinians captured another trench on Carso after hard fighting all Sunday.

ATTACK ON VERONA.

INDIGNATION IN ITALY.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

Great indignation is felt throughout Italy at the Austrian attack on Verona. The Pope is deeply affected and has ordered details to be obtained from the Archbishop of Verona.

SURVIVORS OF THE BOSNIA.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The fourth and last boat of the steamer Bosnia is safe.

The survivors state that Austrian submarines pillaged the Bosnia and robbed the passengers.

AIR RAID ON BRESCIA.

ROME, Oct. 15.

Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Brescia killing seven and wounding ten.

WESTERN FRONT.

CONTINUED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

Yesterday evening's communiqué says that artillery activity continued in the Artois district, at Soissons and in Argonne and Woevre. Infantry was not engaged.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES IN THE LABYRINTH.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

A German attack in Champagne was repulsed.

The communiqué confirms that the enemy's losses in the Labyrinth were very high.

AIR RAID ON DUNKIRK.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs on a suburb of Dunkirk. There were some civilian victims.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.

UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Ottawa says that recruiting continues unabated in Canada.

Mr. Casgrain, Postmaster-General, has volunteered for military service and over a dozen members of Parliament have offered to raise battalions for oversea service.

These offers have been accepted.

NEW ZEALAND AND "SHIRKERS."

WELLINGTON, Oct. 15.

A regulation is being drawn up prohibiting the emigration of males of military age without a military permit.

FIGHTING IN SERBIA.

VIOLENT ACTION ON THE CERNA RIVER.

FRENCH AND SERBIANS NOW CO-OPERATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 16.

Referring to the operations of the Eastern Army the communiqué says that there was intermittent cannonade on the 13th in the district of Rabrovo and in the direction of Krivolak.

A violent action developed on the left bank of the Cerna where the Bulgarians continue unsuccessful attacks.

The French have established closer connection with the Serbians operating in the Prilep region.

BULGARIANS RECAPTURE TETOVO.

FRESH ALLIES' TROOPS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE.

SALONIKA, Nov. 14.

News from the front is meagre. The French continue to hold the crest dominating Kosturino in the region of Strumnitza which they captured on November 11.

The Bulgarians reinforced have retaken Tetovo.

A number of British troops have been landed to-day. They belong to the units already here. The men presented a fine appearance.

Further Allies' troops and stores of all kinds continue to arrive. They are taxing the resources of the port and railway to the utmost.

ADVANCE OF FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The feature of this afternoon's communiqué is the advance of the French troops northward of Rabrovo.

The Bulgarians violently attacked on the entire front on the left bank of the Cerna, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain C. Towse, West Kents.

Second-Lieutenant B. M. Cust, Yorkshire Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain P. J. Stanger, London Regiment.

DIED

Captain J. F. Fairley, Medicals.

Captain J. A. Smitchwick, Irish Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant R. Moir, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant R. C. Galloway, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant H. I. Hughes-Jones, Middlesex.

Lieutenant C. W. Millar, London Regiment.

Lieutenant J. B. Woodrow, Medicals.

Second-Lieutenant A. P. Cattle, Cornwalls.

Second-Lieutenant B. E. Davies, East Kents.

Second-Lieutenant A. S. Freeman, Gordons.

Second-Lieutenant F. S. Kaye, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant A. Patterson, London Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant F. C. Wilkinson, Argylls.

Reverend H. B. Cowl, Chaplain.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant M. H. Meredith, Worcesters.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant L. Dawson, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant E. T. Parker, West Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant F. J. Hutchings, London Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant C. A. Rayner, Essex.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant J. S. Goslett, Norfolk Yeomanry.

Lieutenant S. Parker, Norfolk Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant E. W. Jones, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant W. D. Rowe, Wiltshires.

BOMBARDMENT OF DEDEAGATCH.

ITALIAN CRUISER'S ACTIVITY.

SUBMARINE CLEVERLY EVADED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The bombardment of Dedeagatch by the Piemonte lasted an hour. The railway station was set on fire and eighty waggons were destroyed. The coast batteries also were silenced.

An enemy submarine twice attempted to torpedo the cruiser, which by clever manoeuvring avoided the torpedoes and opened fire on the submarine. It is not known whether the latter was sunk.

The Piemonte left for Salonika when the bombardment was over.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15.

A scheme is being discussed by which Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and the Commonwealth Governments will finance and handle the harvest of the four States.

The Government suggests that the London Board, consisting of the High Commissioner and Agents-General shall supervise the marketing of wheat.

In response to the appeal from the Federal Premier the Admiralty has released fourteen steamers and taken steps to provide as many as possible.

The associated banks of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia have agreed to co-operate.

MASTER OF MAGDALENE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. A. C. Benson has been appointed Master of Magdalene.

Mr. A. C. Benson was President of Magdalene College, Cambridge. As author of the "Upton Letters," "Beside Still Waters," and other books with wide popularity, he is among the first ten of living novelists, and perhaps among the first three of living essayists. He is a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury; brother of the novelist and theologian who died very recently, the very Rev. Monsignor Benson; also of E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo."

DEATH OF LORD SEAFIELD.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The death of Lord Seafield is announced.

James Ogilvie Grant, 11th Earl of Seafield, was the 30th in descent from Gregory de Grant, Sheriff of Inverness, early in the 13th century, and was born in 1876. He is succeeded by the Hon. Trevor Ogilvie Grant. The young Earl is only nine years of age.

HOW SERBIANS FIGHT.

AN OCTOGENARIAN SNIPER.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, wired in mail week:—

Special reports in the Austrian papers on the storming of Belgrade show that the Serbians offered a most heroic and desperate resistance. When, after a fearful bombardment lasting nearly three days from the Austrian 42-centimetre guns, the Austrian troops finally succeeded in entering the town, the fiercest fighting took place in the streets, the inhabitants firing from the houses. As these are situated on terraces rising one above another the Austrians were unable to discover where the bullets were coming from, so they bombarded the whole residential quarter. Afterwards they stormed the houses, the civilian occupants, including women, defending them most desperately. Hand-grenades were the chief weapons employed. The street-fighting continued for fully twenty-four hours. The Serbians held out to the last. Their losses were immense. Very few prisoners were taken.

Attacking from the Save River side the Germans met with an obstinate residence from the Serbians concealed in swamps, many fighting until engulfed in the mud. One man, eighty four years old, continued shooting from a tree, refusing to surrender and was ultimately killed.

The British Naval guns at Belgrade did magnificent service in delaying the Austrian crossing of the Danube for a whole day. They forced the river monitors to retire badly damaged, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy until silenced by the superior weight of the Austrian artillery.

The special correspondent of the "Pester Hirlap" wires that the fighting in Serbia was of a most terrible character, the whole population joining in. Among the prisoners taken are many men of sixty years and upwards and women carrying rifles. In the street-fighting in towns and villages women, and even children, took arms, and hand-grenades were found in every house.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

POSITION BECOMING ACUTE

ALIEN ARMY OF DESPERADOES ORGANISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The feeling excited by the long series of plots and outrages traceable to widespread German propagandism is becoming acute.

The authorities possess documentary evidence confirming the statements of Doctor Goricar, formerly Austrian consul in San Francisco, who is of Slavic origin, that the Austrian consulates in America are working under direction.

The Consul-General in New York and Count Bernstorff are the centres for fomenting strikes and other vicious activities.

Confirmation has been obtained from other sources of the existence of an American alien army organised by the German and Austrian consular officials and composed of reservists, whom the British Navy prevented from going to Germany and who are duly registered for the work of arson, bombing, and shipwrecking.

INERTIA OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

The "Tribune" strongly animadverts on the inertia of the Government, while there have been burnings and explosions throughout the country and the Austrian Ambassador, the captain of this sedition, is decorated as a reward for his infamy. There has been murder after murder on the high seas, but the last has provoked only literary experiments and excursions.

A TRAFALGAR DAY BOMBARDMENT.

RUSSIAN LANDING IN COURLAND.

It is revealed in the Admiralty communiqué that the bombardment of the Bulgarian ports on the Macedonian coast was carried out on Trafalgar Day, says the Naval correspondent of "The Times." This is not only a happy omen in itself, but the date is within three days of the anniversary of the beginning of the Fleet's bombardment on the Belgian coast. There is nothing in either the French or the English communiqué to indicate whether the attacks were continued on Friday or Saturday. The probability is that they were not, since the wording of the notices seems to show that they only lasted a short time, and this is natural if the objects of the undertaking were as stated in the British note. It would not take long to reduce the railway station and similar points of military consequence. As to the moral influence, this would not be lessened by the bombardment being a short one. It was manifestly severe, all the same, and the general effect is bound to be increased by the knowledge that there is nothing to prevent similar attacks whenever it is considered desirable or expedient to make them.

The German announcement states that the operations have no military significance, but a fortnight ago it was reported that German officers had assumed the direction of the defences of Dedeagatch and Porto Lagos, and that, in addition to artillery being placed on the coast, a base for submarines was to be established. Porto Lagos is in telegraphic communication with a station on the railway from Salonika to Dedeagatch, and the destruction of this installation alone would be a matter of military importance. Cape Makri is about seven and a half miles to the westward of Dedeagatch, and about 10 miles further on is Mount Marona—both places which are declared to have no fortifications in the German wireless message, although the villages at both of them have possibilities from the point of view of submarine depots. It is very satisfactory to note that, as in the case of the Allied landing at Salonika, hostile submarines caused no interference with the bombardment of last Thursday.

The coast in this neighbourhood is, as a rule, low-lying, with sandly beaches at irregular intervals. The water is generally shoal for some distance from the shore, and this circumstance would assist in the protection from under-sea attack, especially if vessels of small draught like the monitors were used for the bombardment. It is stated that Russia participated in the bombardment, and the only Russian ship known to be on the spot is the Askold, a cruiser which has been working with the Allied Fleet off the Dardanelles, but which is of rather heavy draught for the purpose.

THE RUSSIAN SURPRISE.

The Russian bombardment of ports on the Courland coast, and the landing at Domeness, is a striking commentary on the German claim to have succeeded in their operations in the Gulf of Riga. Domeness is the promontory at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and the other places referred to in the German communiqué are on either side of it. The undertaking might have been a threat to the communications of von Hindenburg with Windau. The railway from this latter place to Tukkum and Riga runs within 30 miles of the point where the landing took place. The party thrown ashore has since withdrawn, having doubtless destroyed the lighthouse, signal station, and such navigating marks as would be useful to the enemy. Such an enterprise would be attended with considerable risk unless covered by a strong naval force. At all events, such an operation could not have been carried out if the Germans were in command of the waters in that neighbourhood.

SIR ALI IMAM.

"AN IMPERIAL PATRIOT."

VICEROY'S FAREWELL DINNER.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy gave a farewell dinner this evening to Sir Ali Imam, the retiring Law Member of the Council.

Among those present were:—General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Sir William Clarke, Sir William Meyer, Sir Sankaran Nair, Lady Nair, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Justice Hassan Imam, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Massel, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, General and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. Law, Mr. Muddiman, Mr. Hailey, Mona Nabakoff, Col. and Mrs. Scott, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Miss Kupar, The house party included Sir Lancelot and Lady Sanderson, Viscountess Errington and Sir Valentine Chirol.

His Excellency in proposing the health of guest of the evening paid a tribute to the work of Sir Ali Imam.

Sir Ali Imam responding to the toast, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I do not think I can ever sufficiently express my gratitude to the Viceroy for the great honour he has done me in inviting me to this farewell dinner and the exceedingly kind and gracious words in which he he has proposed my health. I am also very thankful to my friends here who have so warmly responded to the toast. The five years during which I have had the privilege of being associated with his Excellency's Government are replete with the many kindnesses I have received at his hands. The lavish and generous hospitality of the Viceregal Lodge has been always extended to me with a cordiality that is impossible to forget, be it in the crush of a great function or the quiet of a private dinner. The pleasing sense of a hearty welcome has been inseparable from an evening spent here. I tender my grateful thanks to his Excellency for all these social amenities so full of friendly feeling but where can I find words adequately to convey to him all that I feel for the uniform kindness and consideration he has shown to me in helping to make my task as little burdensome as it was possible in the exacting circumstances under which the duties of a member of the Government of India are performed.

LOFTY SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

When I was summoned to the office which I am about to vacate I did not show any signs of senility nor was the stamp of hoary antiquity traceable in my features. I did not know how far the juvenility of my colleague Sir William Clarke has been affected by the experiment but I may say with truth that although I have not seen my 47th birthday yet I have become literally grey at the end of my term of office. Perhaps the atmosphere of the Government of India Secretariat is not largely conducive to the reteption of one's youth. His Excellency has made some kind references to the work of my department during the period I had charge of it. We have endeavoured to do our best but I should like to mention that the greatest credit for any success that has been achieved is due to Sir William Vincent and my friend Mr. Muddiman who I am glad to see is here this evening. The loyalty and devotion with which they have served the department has demonstrated the justice of the claim that when Englishmen and Indians, both of the right sort, that is of the class of good fellows, work together the sense of subordination of the one to the other completely merges into a lofty spirit of comradeship, in which pride in turning out the best article is the predominating factor. The circumspect, level-headed and skilful methods of Sir William and the great ability and the indefatigable industry of Mr. Muddiman have been of incalculable value to me always and even more so when it has so happened that I have been in disagreement with them, for then the higher quality of supporting the member with unflinching loyalty has been manifested in a remarkable degree of self-effacement. It is a great pleasure to me to express on the present occasion my sense of grateful appreciation of the very valuable services they have rendered to his Excellency's Government.

FIVE OBJECTIONS.

Alluding to my patriotic sentiment, his Excellency has been good enough to pay me the compliment of calling me an Imperial patriot, an Indian patriot, and a patriot of my native province of Bihar and Orissa. I consider it a great honour to be so described by the Viceroy for ever since I entered into the public life of India I have set up one political ideal before my people. That ideal is embodied in loyalty to the Sovereign, pride in the Empire and love of the country. It is an ideal that fascinates me, an ideal to which I have devoted more than two decades of my life and to which will be consecrated whatever is left of the proverbial span. When his Excellency's predecessor, the late Lord Minto, invited me to take the membership of law in his Government there were no less than five objections to my doing so. These five objections were my five sons of whom his Excellency has made so kindly mention. Every father who has sons at expensive public schools and colleges in England knows the strength of such objections. Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, have their associations for his Excellency whose honoured name is on the rolls of these institutions. I am glad therefore to say that three of my sons and a nephew are Harrow boys of whom two have already joined Trinity College. The objections however valid were not allowed to prevail and I had to respond to the call of duty by surrendering the brief bag for the portfolio. May I say that I have never for a moment regretted the decision.

EPOCH-MAKING EVENTS.

My coming here did not only give me an opportunity to render what little service I could do to my country but it gave me what I prized most and that is to have had the pleasure and the privilege of serving under Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. The five years of his Viceroyalty are crowned with great and epoch-making events unprecedented in the history of the British rule in India. This is not the occasion to pass them in review, but one thing I am certain of and that is as to what the verdict of the historians will be on his rule. His Excellency has won the love and affection of the people of India in a measure the like of which was never known in this country before. A just recognition on his part of their legitimate aspirations coupled with active sympathy in giving practical effects to them has opened a new chapter in the administration of this country. People have come to realise that the nobler aspects of the British connection with India are living principles and that his Excellency has given the lead in governing the Indians in keeping with their wishes and sentiments. His Viceroyalty stands out as a landmark in the political self-development of India and has heralded the dawn of a new life in the country. She stands at present identified in sentiment with England and that is due to the indomitable courage and far-sighted statesmanship of the greatest Viceroy that has come to rule us. If proof were needed of his hold on the affection on the people it would be sufficient to say that in the terrible crisis through which the Empire is passing, his confidence in the love of India for him was so great that he successfully pressed upon his Majesty's Government the acceptance of the contribution of the largest Expeditionary Force that that has gone to the front from any part of the British Empire excepting the Mother Country. This material reduction of the military strength in India at a time like this is the highest compliment that his Excellency could pay to my country and her people. Events have proved that the compliment was well deserved. It is my conviction that the love of the people of India for his Excellency is worth more than many an Army corps. No Viceroy before had a more difficult and trying time and none certainly rose to such great heights of successful statesmanship as he has. His Excellency has referred in far too flattering terms to such assistance as I have been able to give, but grateful as I am for all that he has said, I cannot conceal from myself the fact that my usefulness, if any, could not have been of much appreciable value if inspiration, encouragement and guidance had not come from himself. The unprecedented honour of an Indian being appointed Vice-President of the Governor-General's Council is unique, but high as the rank is and proud as I am of holding it, my sense of extreme thankfulness to the Viceroy cannot but be further enhanced by the consideration that it is a mark of confidence which was in the personal gift of his Excellency to bestow.

THE GREATEST VICEROY.

My Lord, I shall soon be reverting to non-official life. The Bar is the old love that draws me and I am glad to say that my second career in the profession will reopen in my own province to which I am passionately attached. The new Bihar is of your Lordship's creation and I feel some pride in that I assisted at its birth. It pulsates now with the life you have given it and it will be my earnest and devoted care, in however humble a sphere, to help the growth and developement of the child in a manner befitting its paternity and high lineage. My Lord I thank you once again for the numerous kindness you have showered upon me. In bidding you good bye, there is a wrench that I feel far more than I can express, but I go away perfectly happy in the thought that I had the privilege for full five years to be a colleague of the greatest of the Viceroys. May I also add that the satisfaction is all the more intense for my having enjoyed during this period the confidence and friendship, not only of India's greatest Viceroy but a great English gentleman. My Lord, I take away with me imperishable memories and recollections that will ever remain green in a grateful heart."

PATNA EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 16.

Bankipore has been suffering very badly from plague for the last few years and infection was at its worst in the neighbourhood of the Government Colleges and Schools. To stop its ravages and to open more schools the Government recently acquired a large portion of the infected tract and has built there at an enormous cost the Patna Collegiate School, the Training School and Training College for teachers. All these now occupy the land between the Patna Arts College and Behar School of Engineering. The retiring Lieutenant-Governor Sir Charles Bayley this morning performed the opening ceremony of these three institutions.

The Director of Public Instruction in his speech on the occasion reviewed the last few years work of the Education Department. Teaching of Urdu had been introduced as a compulsory subject for all teachers to enable them to explain their meaning to Moslems. A similar measure is being tried in the Guru Training School.

His Excellency the Viceloy yesterday informally invested Sir Sivaswami Iyer with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Star of India.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(News Bureau.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

A highly representative public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on Monday at the Premabhai Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. There was an exceptionally large attendance of ladies and gentlemen of various communities. The Hon. Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart, C.I.E., presided. Resolutions were passed expressing their sense of deep and profound sorrow at the grievous loss that the British Empire as a whole and India in particular has sustained by the sad demise of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, their illustrious leader who, by his dauntless courage, rare self-sacrifice, uncommon public spirit and clear sobriety of judgment guided the varied public activities of the Indian people for more than a quarter of a century, and whose death at the present juncture deprived India of one of her most starlwart of champions to represent and advocate her cause in the readjustment of her position after the war as a unit of the British Empire.

It was also resolved to convey to Lady Pherozeshah and the other members of Sir Pherozesha's family its heartfelt and respectful condolences.

SURAT.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Nov. 16.

At a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the District Association at the Naginchand Institute to express regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta with the Rev. H. Scott in the chair, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

"That the citizens of all creeds and communities, deplore with profound grief and sorrow the heavy loss which the country has sustained by the deeply and universally lamented death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who for a period of a half century strove incessantly to promote, watch and safeguard the just rights and privileges of our countrymen, in Legislative Councils, University and on platform with exemplary courage, sturdy independence foresighted statemanship, etc. This meeting shares with the entire public the opinion that Sir Pherozeshah's death at the present juncture is a great blow to the cause of India. This meeting places on record its sense of deep gratitude and very high appreciation of his public services and resolves to forward to Lady Mehta and family deep heartfelt condolences in their bereavement which has so suddenly overtaken them."

The Chairman was authorised to forward the Resolution to Lady Mehta.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

At the meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening a resolution was passed placing on record the irreparable loss which this country has sustained by the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Meetings to mourn the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta were held also by the Gurjur Sabha (Bombay), Young Men's Library Circle (Bombay), the inhabitants of Vyara (Baroda State), the S. K. Pathare Mitra Samaj of Dadar and the citizins of Chalisgaon.

The Chanda Ramji High School was closed yesterday in memory of the late Sir P. M. Mehta.

SLAVONIC STUDIES IN LONDON.

One of the interesting by-products of the war is the increased interest in the Slavonic people. The formation of the new school of Slavonic studies at King's College is a proof of this. The school was inaugurated last month by a discourse on the rights of small nations against German Imperialism. The lecturer was Professor Masaryk, who was formerly Professor of Philosophy in the Czech University of Prague and a prominent politician in the Austrian Parliament. He is now an exile from his native Bohemia, and is carrying on political work in London and Paris, and has been appointed Lecturer in Slavonic Literature and Sociology at King's College for a year. His important book on Russian political and philosophical thinkers, published shortly before the outbreak of war, is well known. The Serbian Government has contributed to the foundation of the school, which, besides the professorship in Slavonic literature, includes three lectureships in Russian, in Polish and Czech, and in Southern Slav languages. The lecturer in Russian is Mr. Michael Trofernov, Lecturer at Liverpool University, and Mr. Serg Tucic, one of the younger Serbo-Croat writers and late vice-director in the National Croatian Theatre in Agram, is the lecturer in Serbian. The Prime Minister was expected to take the chair at Professor Masaryk's discourse, and he sent a cheering message, the note of which was the declaration that the Allies are fighting first and foremost for the liberty of the small nations.

An evening party was given yesterday by Mr. T. V. Vijayaraghavachariar, Revenue Officer of the Madras Corporation, in honour of Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General of Madras, who will retire from Government service to-day.

THE FLIGHT FROM POLAND.

SUFFERINGS OF THE JEWISH REFUGEES.

A meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Oct. 19, in aid of a fund for the relief of the Jews in Russia and Poland.

The speakers representing the promoters of the meeting were Mr. Leon Levison (the hon. secretary of the Russian Jews' Relief Fund) and Mr. Councillor Robertson, both of whom are from Edinburgh. Dr. Dulbeg, of Manchester, who stated that he was present at the desire of the Committee of the London Jewish Fund (which has limited its appeal for help to Jews), explained the friendly attitude of that Committee to this appeal subject to its being made clear that the moneys subscribed would be employed for the direct relief of the Jewish victims of the war. This assurance was forthcoming both in the speeches and in a pamphlet which the Russian Jews' Relief Fund has issued. The London fund appeals solely to Jews. The Edinburgh fund is designed to express the sympathy of the Christian public of Great Britain.

The Lord Mayor said he believed the Jews in Poland and Russia had a special claim upon the people of this country, and he was sorry that some of the money which was going to Russia for the relief of distress was not available for the assistance of Jews. People were not aware of the terrible sufferings of the Jews in the eastern theatre of the war. He thought he spoke the mind of Manchester when he said they would be glad to do all they could in the way of relief and succour.

Mr. Levison mentioned that ten out of the thirteen milllion Jews in the world lived between the borders of Roumania and Riga. Conscription had taken 400,000 Jews into the Russian army, 100,000 into the Austro-Hungarian army, and 40,000 into the German army. In England there were about a quarter of a million Jews, but half of them were aliens. Of the remainder 19,000—or, according to his calculation, 30 per cent of those eligible—had joined the British army. In the Australian contingent there were 1,500 Jews, in the Canadian over 2,000, and there were also over 2,000 Jews in the Indian army. The Jews had liberally subscribed to the various relief funds in this country, and they had themselves provided the relief for the seven or eight thousand Jewish refugees from Belgium.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

What had occurred in Belgium was nothing compared with what had taken place, and was still taking place, in Poland. The Germans had slaughtered right and left and there was hardly a girl over 15 who had not been outraged. They now knew that the anti-Semitic feeling in Russia had been engineered from the German Legation in Petrograd, and a similar method had been adopted to incite Russian feeling against the Jews in Poland. The story was circulated by German spies that the Russian defeat was due to Jews who were in German pay. The story found its way to the Russian soldiers, with the result that they took revenge. A massacre was going on from the beginning of last autumn to May of this year, when the Russian Government, seeing through the German trick, determined to put a stop to it. The change of sentiment was reflected in the Duma, which up to May had said that the Jews were not to be trusted Since then the Duma had voted £100,000 to assist starving Jews. There were 2½ million Jewish refugees behind the fighting line in Russia and half of them were homeless. A sovereign would keep twenty from starving for a week. It would require £1,000,000 a month to feed them all.

Bishop Welldon said he desired to show his keen sympathy with the suffering Jews. It was appalling to think that any nation could stoop to the barbarities of which the German nation had been guilty.

The Rev. J. E. Roberts said that the proportion of Jews who had voluntarily enlisted in this country was as large as the proportion of those who, under conscription, were serving in the armies on the Continent. (Cheers.)

FRENCH RAILWAYS IN WAR TIME.

ORGANISATION OF SPECIAL TRAINS.

The excellent way in which the French railway systems have aided and are still aiding the operations of the French and British armies is shown by some particulars published by Engineering. The circulation on the Orleans Railway system from August 2 to 5, of last year, amounted to 1,500 trains, and that on the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean system to over 3,000 trains. The Eastern of France system, besides having to deal with heavy military transports immediately hostilities commenced, had to remove from the Briey and Longwy districts 40,000 foreign workmen, mostly Italians employed in the iron-mines of those districts. As an illustration of the conditions which obtained in the early days of the war, it may be stated that from August 6 to 19, of last year, the Orleans Railway system carried up to the front 64,000 tons of various provisions.

HEAVILY TAXED.

Special trains were immediately organised for the removal of the wounded, and on the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean service alone 670 carriages were set apart for this service. The state of tension which reigned during the latter part of July 1914 disorganised all the holiday traffic, and from July 25 to August 1 over 50,000 Paris tourists returned to their homes in the capital, and 200,000 foreigners left France. This condition heavily taxed the railway companies at the time. They were further heavily taxed when the German armies invaded Belgium and Northern France, and considerable numbers of the civil population who were able to do so fled from their homes to take refuge in the centre of France.

PASSING OF THE STAR AND GARTER.

A CONTRAST.

The Star and Garter is really coming down, writes a correspondent to "The Times." I live hard-by Richmond Park and went up to have a look the other day. A neighbour had told me it was already demolished, but he was wrong. I found the bulk of it still standing and lifting its detestable pinnacles to the sky. But the housebreaker had put his hand upon it and was bringing it down. Those sham turrets, that monstrous facade, those egregious balustrades, those staring lines of windows, the big rooms behind, with their high walls and ceilings, their corridors, staircases, and appurtenances, were coming down in a rain and ruin of broken bricks and dust. Some of the outer walls had gone, leaving shapeless fragments standing and inner chambers open to the eye and the wholesome air of Heaven.

There is always something strange and repugnant in the destructive revelation of what has been hidden by the four walls of a dwelling-place. We know what rooms are like well enough; nothing is more familiar from within. But the tearing away of the outer screen makes them look different. We seem to have thrust aside a decent veil and to be peering into the dead secrets of we know not whom. The rooms are dead. They are empty, but with traces of the living. A bit of torn paper flutters from the bare walls, discoloured by the marks of vanished pictures, bookcases, cupboards; the doorway gapes without a door; the grate is gone from the fireplace, still blackened by the smoke of once living fires. It is all sad and forlorn, a ruthless exposure of intimacy which yet guards its own secrets. The dilapidated room is full of ghosts, unseen and unknown ghosts. Here people came and went, lived and, perhaps, died. Who were they? And what did they do here? They may have been quite decent, commonplace folk; but the torn veil, the violated privacy, the fantastic squalor of decay make a sinister impression.

It is not quite like that with the Star and Garter. It has its secrets no doubt, but the note is different. The impression is less of intimacy than of blatant ostentation. The broken walls reveal spacious and lofty apartments still flaunting their tawdry and obsolete trappings. There are smaller chambers, of course, and nooks and corners; but they wear no air of home and their exposure suggests no desecration. Hotel rooms never look as if anybody had lived in them. Ghosts are plenty, but they have no claim to possession and guard no mystery; they are just processions of chance comers, passers-by. We know enough about them and what they did here to take no interest in them. They were pleasure-seekers and revellers. They came here to feast and dance and amuse themselves, or try to amuse themselves. This was a place of luxury and self-indulgence, a temple of Bacchus, the embodiment of the Orgy; at best frivolous, at worst vicious. It has had its day; the vogue has swept past it and the Orgy of the Victorian era, for which it stands, has given place to other forms of idle folly seeking other haunts. All attempts to resuscitate it failed. It had died a natural death, and concocted paragraphs announcing its revival from time to time were as empty as the building itself.

Well, no one has appointed me *censor morum* and I am not concerned to dwell on bygone follies. But I can rejoice at the disappearance of this particular shrine, and I do; for truly it was an eyesore. A social excrescence in the purposes it served, it was a physical excrescence in its actual being. The one bespoke the other. Gross, pretentious, common, impudently obtrusive, it stood out a great disfiguring wart or wen on the face of Richmond Hill. We are often reminded of "the famous view" of the river from the terrace at Richmond. But we hear less of the return view from the river, which should be still more beautiful. It has been ruined all these years by the Star and Garter wen. So I say, Well done! housebreaker, more power to you! Down with it, down with it, even unto the ground!

A new building, dedicated to a very different purpose, is to stand in that favoured spot; and it will be, I hope, as different from the old as its purpose. A neighbour, who is looking after the enterprise, tells me that it will. Modest, I hope, it will be and gracious and harmonious, worthy alike of position and of purpose. I like to think there is something symbolical in this transformation wrought by the war. For the shrine of Bacchus it will give us a temple of healing, for the orgy peace, for revelry quiet, for excitement rest. Here will come no idle pleasure-seekers, bent on self-indulgence, but men who have made sacrifice and suffered for a great cause, whose offering is to pain, not pleasure. Let it keep the old swaggering name for remembrance, to commemorate for ever the exchange. And let it stand for a general change from frivolity and folly to a serious and worthy purpose in life.

DOGS GAVE ALARM.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL TRAIN ON FRENCH LINE.

The "Matin" reports an attempt to derail a train at St. Macaire, on the line from Paris to Bordeaux. The station-master, hearing dogs bark, went along the line, and found that two sleepers had been placed across the rails. As he was removing the obstacles there were two reports of firearms, and a bullet broke the glass of a lantern he was carrying. The station-master replied, and telegraphed a warning to the neighbouring stations.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

"THANKFULNESS TO GOD FOR THEIR SELF-DENYING LABOURS."

RESOLUTION BY NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, Nov. 16.

For the last five days at Matheran the National Missionary Council, representing Missions from all parts of India, has been holding its annual meeting. Among the forty or more delegates present were the Metropolitan of India, the Bishops of Bombay, Chota Nagpur, and Dornakal, Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Ewing of Lahore, the Hon. Dr. Campbell of Bengal, and Mr. K. T. Paul of Madras.

On the recommendation of the Rev. J. H. Maclean, of the Scottish Mission in Conjeeveran, the following resolution with reference to German Missionaries was passed:—

"The National Missionary Council desires to place on record an expression of its deep thankfulness to God for the disinterested and self-denying labours of German Missionaries in India, to which we owe the establishment not only of the existing German, but also of some of the most flourishing British Missions. The Council is convinced that their labours have throughout been inspired by devotion to Jesus Christ, and directed to the spiritual elevation of the people of India The Council regrets and would wholly dissociate itself from those imputations of ulterior political motives which have been so freely made against them. The Council recognizes the grave difficulty of the situation created by the war, and gratefully appreciates the sympathetic consideration which has characterized the attitude of Government in dealing with it. At the same time, the Council deeply regrets that the labours of the Missionaries have inevitably been interrupted, and sympathizes with them in their present separation from the work which they love. Further, the Council deplores that the exigencies of the war have led to the interruption of that fellowship between German and other Missionaries which was enjoyed before its commencement, and earnestly hope that on the conclusion of peace, in the good province of God, conditions may be such as to make possible the resumption of this happy co-operation in the task of extending Christ's Kingdom. In such co-operation lies one great hope of accomplishing the complete reconciliation of the nations now so widely sundered."

THE NEUTRALISATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question by Mr. Philip Snowden, explained the responsibility for the statement made in a letter published in the Belgian Grey-book to the effect that Great Britain made war in Central Africa because she desired to satisfy certain claims in Africa. He was not aware that England had put forward any claims. Last November he had informed the United States Ambassador that the proposal to neutralise Central Africa was not practicable. The interest of this statement is very great, but it will be difficult for most people to grasp the fact that it is the first intimation that the House has had from the Foreign Office that a proposal to neutralise Central Africa had been made and considered.

GEORGE MEREDITH ON FRIGHTFULNESS

War correspondence of olden days is more interesting in times of peace than when battles are actually in progress, but there are passages in George Meredith's letters to the "Morning Post" "from the seat of war in Italy" which have peculiar significance just now. Writing from the Headquarters of the First Italian Army Corps, Piadena, on July 8th 1866, he describes the death of Colonel Stalella, a Sicilian, who was hit by a bullet while leading his men. The Austrians were pressing hard, but, though in retreat, the regiment sent some soldiers to remove him. He was placed on a stretcher, but had to be set down, as a dozen Uhlans galloped forward obliging the men to hide. "When the Uhlans got near the Colonel, and when they had seen him lying down in agony, they all planted their lances in his body. Is not this wanton cruelty—cruelty even unheard of—cruelty that no savage posesses?" asked Meredith. History, as ever, repeats itself, but with particularly unhappy emphasis upon the German as a fighting man.

Sir Charles Bayley was entertained at a farewell dinner by the Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa last night. Numerous guests including the new Lieutenant-Governor were present.

C. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SIR G. CHITNAVIS ON "NEW ANGLE VISION".

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 16.

The proceedings of the fourth Central Provinces Provincial Conference commenced this afternoon. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Bishnudutt Shukul was formally proposed president by Dr. Gour.

The Hon. Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis as Chairman of the Reception Committee after welcoming the delegates, said:—

Brother Delegates.—To me it is a source of sincere pleasure that the Conference has been revived after such a length of time. It is an additional pleasure that it meets at Nagpur. As a citizen of Nagpur, I am proud and happy to have the opportunity of welcoming as our honoured guests our men of light and leading who take an active interest in public affairs of the two Provinces. I do not claim that our arrangements for their reception are all that could be desired, I am fully conscious of our shortcomings in this respect, but I have every hope that with your innate goodness and, more than that, with your devotion to the cause of Provincial progress which has impelled you to undertake a long journey and to forego home comforts, you will be pleased to overlook them, and to take our will for the deed. On behalf of the Reception Committee and the people of the city, I beg to accord you a most hearty welcome.

Gentlemen, it is my first duty to express our great joy and satisfaction that our King-Emperor, who had lately met with a bad accident in France while nobly doing his duty by the brave soldiers who are now fighting the battles of his Empire, is fast recovering. We are all proud that we have in him an example of a Sovereign who unites within himself the best qualities and virtues that can be met with in man and King. We all join in the fervent hope that it may be granted to his Majesty during what we hope shall be the long remainder of his reign to see all the rolling years with agumented blessings for himself and his people.

Before I proceed it is my painful but sacred duty to offer my humble tribute of respect to the memory of some of India's stout and trusted champions. The hand of death has been indeed busy among us and has deprived us within a few months of the capable services of three devoted workers,—Mr. Gokhale Sir Henry Cotton and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta;—all honoured names in the history of the Indian Constitutional movement. They were men who devoted their best energies to the service of this country. They utilised their high gifts in pleading her cause before Government and the tribunal of English public opinion, and to their high statesmanship more or less much of the political progress of the country on sure and sound lines is due. We here in Nagpur still continue to mourn the loss by death of our friend Rao Bahadur Bapurao Dada, who for a period of thirty years gave all that was best in him to the service of the people of these Provinces. We of Nagpur are under a special obligation to him for much of the organization of Municipal Institutions that have guided the destinies of this city and the result of his ripe wisdom and sound advice. The services of all these gentlemen disinterested as they were must, command the willing homage of all of us. Brother Delegates, it is all a cruel loss to us, but we must humbly submit to the dispensation of Providence and hope that the lives and the work of these departed friends will not be lost upon our countrymen, and will prove inspiring to them.

INDIA AND WAR.

Brother Delegates, the pleasure I feel at seeing so many friends and gentlemen who by their services in the public cause have earned our respect and admiration is unhappily marred by the thought that, even while we sit here in safety for the consideration of the means for our development according to the best ideals of civilised Europe, European civilisation itself is undergoing a supreme test on the battlefields of the West. This time we meet under the shadow of a War, not only the greatest and fiercest in history, but most momentous for its effects upon the future world. I am not sure that the import of this War is fully realised by all of us in India. We ought never to forget that it will either make or unmake at least half the civilised nations of the Earth. We as citizens of the British Empire are as vitally and as directly interested in the final result as the people of England. All parties recognise the fact that we owe all our present material and political progress to our connection with England; our future depends upon the stability of British Rule in India. Our true loyalty to the British Empire thus combines with enlightened self-interest, to convince us that the political supremacy of England should be maintained at all cost. The past history of Europe shows unmistakably that Great Britain stands for all that is good and progressive in European civilisation, and any diminution of her power spells calamity for the whole British Empire which centres round her and receives its sustaining force from her, nay for civilised Europe. Through our congresses and conferences we seek for the development and expansion in India of British political ideals. All our constitutional agitation has for its objective the reconstitution of the Administration on British lines under the mighty protection of Great Britain. India is fully determined to assist in the prosecution of this righteous war to a successful issue. India, in common with the other units of the British Empire, will prevent the undoing of the past, and the introduction of new forces and new ideas and new conditions of existence, wholly destructive of the high and noble ideals of Government and progress agreeable perhaps to German militarism and German "Kultur" but wholly opposed to the civilisation and the enlightened administration to which we have become accustomed and wedded for generations under the aegis of British protection. The task is proving harder than was at one time anticipated and we must therefore strain every nerve to secure our object. We are united with the other component parts of the British Empire in the firm determination to repel this attack on the Empire. We would be false to ourselves if we pursued any other course. We owe it to the cause of civilisation, we owe it to the cause of humanity, we owe it to ourselves that we should spare neither men nor money for the support of the Allies on the present occasion. The one object of paramount interest to us is the preservation of the British Empire. That must claim our earnest attention to the exclusion of all other objects. This is not the time for pressing for reforms in the Administration; details of civil administration cannot be discussed amid the clash of arms. We shall have ample opportunity for urging constitutional progress, after we have come out successful in the present life and death struggle.

EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Brother Delegates, it is a matter for congratulation that our Provincial leaders are fully impressed with all this. It is because we are convinced of these facts that we have all agreed to eliminate all controversial subjects from the deliberations of this conference and confine ourselves to local needs and requirements and to an expression of opinion on subjects which directly refer at the present moment to our Province. And not only that. The very revival of the Provincial Conference this time has been as you will see due to the supreme desire of the Province to help in the vigorous and successful prosecution of the War. The plain truth is we have met here to-day with the primary object of reiterating, with all the solemnity which such a representative gathering lends to it, our firm determination to render to the authorities all possible assistance at this juncture. We fully realise that, as explained above, it is now with us a question of fighting for our Empire. The preservation of the British Empire is identical with our own preservation. There is a perfect community of interests between us and the great British nation. So deep is the public conviction, so profound the popular desire for participation in the War, that individual citizens in these Provinces, in common with other Provinces, several times expressed their desire to the local government and had offered to send their *only* sons to the front as volunteers. Why does India press for the enlistment of volunteers? This desire is prompted by one supreme sense of duty, by our earnest desire to shed our lifeblood in the service of our Sovereign and the Empire of which our country is an integral and important unit. We look forward to equal citizenship with his Majesty's British subjects and there is not the faintest idea anywhere in India of shirking the responsibilities which that citizenship entails. Our greatest disappointment is that Indian manhood is not employed to the extent we want. It is true our sepoys are engaged in the fight both in the east and in the west; it is true our men and women, through the various voluntary aid associations and hospitals and Ambulance Corps, are spending their energies in the service of the State. This is indeed service for which we all feel proud and happy; but we feel that is not enough. We want wider scope and a larger field for the employment for our talent and energy. It is a matter of keen disappointment to us that we cannot respond even to the recent feeling appeal of his Majesty for more men. We expect "India," in the noble words of his Excellency Lord Hardinge, "may be regarded as a true friend of the Empire and not merely as a trusty dependent." It is this loyal desire of the people for larger and more active participation in the defence of the Empire which is a new force of great possibilities, and the present Central Provinces Provincial Conference, giving expression to it as it does and as an emergency conference, has a special and deep significance which, it is sincerely hoped, will not be lost either upon the larger Indian public or upon the Government of India and the Imperial Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS.

Brother Delegates, it will be as well to point out here that the exclusion of controversial subjects from the agenda of our business by no means implies the abandonment of our political ideals. It involves no set-back in our political work. All thoughtful men will agree that, far from losing ground, we have, gained enormously in the matter of constitutional progress. Our claims have within this one year received a degree of sympathetic consideration among responsible authorities both here and in England. Almost at the outbreak of the War Mr. Montagu, as Under-Secretary of State for India, referred in Parliament to a change in the official angle of vision. The cause of constitutional progress has advanced beyond all expectation. Since then the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on 26th October last cautioned the newly-appointed Indian Civil Servants in words which strike a new note full of meaning for our future political advancement: "They were going to India at a time when the interest and sympathy of the whole Empire for India had quickened and when India was feeling her way in the development of those institutions with which we had gifted her. They would have more and more to persuade where their predecessors had been able to command." We all everywhere have a sincere appreciation of India's loyalty and devotion to the Empire. Ideas have developed so rapidly during the past few months that self-government within the Empire is now the accepted goal for India, practically all over the Empire. Even his Majesty's Dominions have come to evince for us the most genuine "sympathy and admiration, so much so that the difficult problem of race discrimination in the colonies seems nearer solution. Even the Resolution about India's representation at the Imperial Conference has received in Great Britain and in the colonies an amount of enthusiastic support which not only augurs well for the success of the particular movement, but means the levelling up of India in the fulness of time to a status of equality and trust. The last authoritative pronouncement of his Excellency the Viceroy about the future of our country demonstrates the deep sympathy of a singularly far-sighted, large-hearted and benevolent statesman and we welcome this indication of the Government's return to the high political ideals of the Empire-builders of the early nineteenth century. Lord Hardinge's noble appeal at Simla to the Civil Services of India would have gladdened the heart of even Lord Macaulay.

"England has instilled into the country the culture and civilisation of the West with all the ideals of liberty and self-respect. It is not enough for her now to consider only the material outlook of India. It is necessary for her to cherish the aspirations of which she has herself sown the seed, and the English Officials are gradually awakening to the fact that high as were the aims and remarkable the achievements of their predecessors, a still nobler task lies before them in the present and the future in guiding the uncertain and faltering steps of Indian development along sure and safe paths. The new role of guide, philosopher and friend is opening before you and it is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires in you gifts of imagination and sympathy and imposes upon you self-sacrifice. For, it means that slowly but surely you must divest yourselves of some of the powers you have hitherto wielded. Let it be realised that great as has been England's mission in the past she has a far more glorious task to fulfil in the future in encouraging and guiding the political self-development of the people.....The day for the complete fulfilment of this ideal is not yet, but it is to this distant vista that the British Official should turn his eyes and he must grasp the facts that it is by his future success in this direction that British prestige and efficiency will be judged."

POLICY OF DISCRIMINATING COMPROMISE.

The political outlook of India is thus bright, the gleam of a new dawn is already on the horizon; but it behoves us to lay to heart that this official desire to help and guide us in the movement for our advancement imposes upon us a heavy responsibility. The aim of the Government and the people is thus one, and with that unity of aim surely there cannot be much ground for large differences of opinion. Some of us merely desire to advance more quickly than others towards the realization of this aim, but our goal is the same steady progress we all desire. We must therefore develop a proper sense of proportion, of moderation and of co-operation, and must cheerfully suplement official efforts and the evolution of a brilliant future. Criticism and opposition have indeed their value at times, especially in representative institutions; but in the present state of things, convinced as we are of the honest and good intentions of Government, a policy of discriminating compromise is indeed more valuable. The success of our efforts at the amelioration of our political condition will certainly be more assured if we work conjointly with Government in a spirit of hearty co-operation. And it is in this spirit of co-operation we should drown our differences and political controversies and be all united in a national movement for the support of the Allies at the present crisis in all practicable ways. There could not be any doubt about the final issue. The Allies are going to win in the end, the chances of war and the fluctuations of Fortune notwithstanding. We have all read Mr. Asquith's last great speech in Parliament with profound interest and genuine satisfaction and with him we feel confident that the allies are "going to carry our righteous cause to a triumphant issue." Our navy, which is sure in the end to be the deciding factor, has been doing admirable work. It has almost cleared the seas of enemy vessels and has kept them open for our commerce. The enthusiasm with which every household, both man and woman, in this country and throughout the Empire is engaged in supplying comforts to troops and wounded soldiers gives clear evidence that the spirit of unshaken confidence in the huge destinies of the Empire pervades alike all his Majesty's subjects. It is satisfactory to find that determined spirit to push the war to a successful termination animates all from children to the very old and animates the women, if possible, more intensely than the men. The spirit of Florence Nightingale fills every womanly heart. Soul and body all citizens within this Empire are consecrated to the Empire and the War. This war has shown that the real fighting line extends far behind the actual battle front, that it is almost all embracing, that men and women who are working at some task which will assist the conduct of the war are serving as truly as the gallant men who are facing death in the trenches, seas and battlefields. All this points to ultimate success for the Allies. We also found our conviction not only upon a calculation of the material resources of the belligerents; we place it firm upon the bedrock of the religious faith of our oriental nature. We cannot forget that it is not shell's and asphyxiating gas and liquid fire and similar nefarious productions of perverted science that tell; there is such a thing as moral force in God's providence, and the will power is more than idol fantasy. And the will power of the millions of his Majesty's subjects and of sympathetic neutrals is bound to have some efficacy in the determination of the final result. Could there be any doubt that righteousness will dissipate sooner or later the evil forces of cruel, heartless and misguided militarism: let us not distrust the omnipotence of Great Righteous God who orders our wordly affairs. Full of faith and resignation to the wil of that God, let us apply ourselves with spirit and determination to our clear duty and contribute in whatever way open to us to that ultimate issue of which we all feel sure. The war over, with success to the allied arms, we shall carry on our programme of constitutional reform with greater enthusiasm and with a greater prospect of success. Our claims will then receive every consideration and every sympathy and support from all quarters and a nobler, a more self-conscious and a more self-reliant India will be ushered in amid the feu-de-joies of victory.

The President after referring to the suspension of provincial political activities congratulated the delegates on their renewed zeal. After referring to the losses sustained by the death of prominent public men he dealt at length on how India was getting ripe for the fuller measure of self-government. He also dealt with almost all the important Provincial questions now engaging the public attention particularly the University, Land Revenue Bill, Village Panchayats and the creation of a Chief Court.

The Conference after going into the subjects committee adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SERBIAN SOLDIER.

AN IDEAL FIGHTING MAN.

HIS HARDNESS AND PLUCK.

"The Times" special correspondent lately in Serbia gives the following description of the Serbian soldier:—

It has been no uncommon thing in Serbia this year, where Austrian prisoners have been employed as hospital orderlies or otherwise in company with Serbian soldiers, for the Austrians to come to the authorities with complaints about the food. "But," the authorities reply, "you get exactly the same as our own soldiers." "We know that," say the Austrians, "but the Serbians are used to it; they do not need to eat as much as we." From their point of view the Austrians had some reason for their complaints; for one of the remarkable things about the Serbian soldier in his capacity to live and fight gaily with practically nothing to eat.

The Serbians are a peasant people, strangers to luxury, and the Serbian Army is a peasant Army. At the best of times the Serbian peasant's food is of the simplest, consisting of bread, some potatoes, curded milk, and rarely—very rarely, on occasional feast days and holidays—a little meat. Bread is the staff of life in Serbia in a very real sense. For four years now Serbia has been almost continuously at war; and it has been difficult for the women folk—the men all being in the ranks—to keep up the ordinary agricultural operations. Serbia has become poor to a degree which the most congested districts of Ireland in years of bad crops hardly understands; and the diet of the whole people, of the masses of countryfolk especially, has been more meagre than ever. More than ever a meal has meant merely a chunk of bread, and coarse war bread, difficult for a foreigner to eat. There are those who believe that it has been the bread which has caused most of the intestinal troubles from which British doctors and nurses have suffered in Serbia so severely this year; but the Serbian thrives on it.

SCHOOLED IN HARDSHIP.

The Serbian soldier, then, has become inured to a life of extreme privation; and in the fighting of last winter it was his toughness and ability to stand hardship which more than anything else gave him advantage over the Austrias. Again and again I have heard from Serbian officers the same story, of how their men, having had nothing to eat for, perhaps, two days, in a country stripped of all eatables and mostly knee-deep in mud, pushed on, utterly careless of whether there was any commissariat or not, and simply hunted the Austrians day and night without giving them a moment's rest. Only men of iron, to whom semi-starvation had become almost the normal condition of their existence, could have done what the Serbians did then.

It is not easy to convey to English readers the extent of the privations and the sadness of the loss of life, by war and by disease, to which Serbia has been subjected during these last years. The Serbian woman usually wears for head-dress a large square scarf, cunningly folded so as to make a kind of cowl-like bonnet with a peak hanging down the back to between her shoulders. The scarves are of all colors, yellow and red and blue and black. I was at the great spring fair at Tristenik (a country town in the west on the Ujitse railway) this year, at which the population of half a province annually gathers. With others, I tried to buy some of these scarves to send home to England; and we did buy them in yellow and red and blue. But neither there nor, as I learned afterwards, elsewhere was there a black one to be bought in Serbia. The black scarves—either all black or with a little decorative border in white—were worn for mourning; and the demand had been so great that black scarves were not to be had.

AN IRISH TEMPERAMENT.

Nor will any one who was in Serbia last spring and summer ever forget the pathos of the countryside, with its neglected roads (for there was no labour for road-mending) and untilled fields; the women and little children and old men, who have been the only workers on the farms, and, above all, the dreadful black flags, warnings that some one had died there from typhus, which have seemed to hang at almost ever cottage door and at every other house in towns and villages.

Yet the Serbian's laughter-loving disposition has remained unspoiled. The one discovery which every Briton who goes to Serbia soon makes for himself is that the Serbian is absurdly like the Irishman. The two master-words in the Serbian tongue today are "nema," which means "No; there isn't any," and "dobra," which means "good." "Nema" is the result of the last four years of privation. "There isn't any"; it is true of almost everything. The visitor grows accustomed to going down a street of shops and asking everywhere for some simple article, and everywhere meeting with the same reply, "Nema." At the smallest excuse "Dobra" follows. Everything is "good." You ask the soldier, wounded or ill, awaiting his turn to be admitted to the hospital, how he is, and before you ask you know that the answer will be "Dobra," and that it will be accompanied by a smile. You tell the unwounded man that the Germans are coming, outnumbering the Serbian armies by three to one, to wipe Serbia and the Serbians off the map, and he laughs a carefree laugh, and his eyes twinkle as he tells you "Dobra."

There is also a third master-word in the language, which is "sutra," and that, alas! means "to-morrow," that beautiful indefinite time when everything is going to be done that ought to be done to-day. That also is very Irish. But in the Serbian case it is chiefly the result of 400 years of Turkish rule; four centuries during which procrastination and indirection have been the guiding principles of all policies and all administrative acts.

EVERYBODY A SOLDIER.

It is impossible to think of the Serbian man except as a soldier; and that is the chief weakness of Serbia's military position to-day. She has no reserves. Her entire fighting strength, almost her manhood strength, is already in the ranks. Only in Nish, in connexion with the Government offices, does one see any number of males of military age who are not in uniform, grey or khaki, with the little Serbian service cap, like a khaki glengarry without the tails, set jauntily on the head, and the queer heelless mocassin-like laced footgear, which looks at first unsmart, but which is excellently adapted to the rough hills and muddy valleys which make the Serbian soldiers' battlefields.

"THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW."

INTERESTING LEGAL STORIES.

There have been many collections of legal stories published, and another has just been added to the list. It is entitled "The Majesty of the Law," and although many of the anecdotes are well known, the book provides good reading, says the "Westminster Gazette." A few extracts may be of interest. A declamatory speaker, Randle Jackson, counsel for the East India Company, who despised all technicalities and tried to storm the Court by the force of his eloquence on one occasion, when uttering these words, "In the book of Nature, my lords, it is written——" was stopped by this question from the Chief Justice, Lord Ellenborough, "Will you have the goodness to mention the page, sir, if you please?"

THE JUDGE'S HINT.

A young Irish barrister began his speech to the Court in these terms: "The eagle soaring high above the mists of the earth, winning its daring flight against a midday sun; until the contemplation becomes too dazzling for humanity, and mortal eyes gaze after it in vain!" Here the orator was noticed to falter and lose the thread of his speech; he sat down after some vain attempts to regain it. The judge then said: "The next time, sir, you bring an eagle into court, I should recommend you to clip its wings!" No doubt the hint was taken.

WHAT THE JUDGE DID NOT KNOW.

Lord Brampton (Sir Henry Hawkins) used to tell a story about Mr. Justice Maule. A little boy of seven or eight was being examined as to his fitness to give evidence on oath. He was put through all sorts of questions to discover whether he might be expected to understand the nature of an oath. "And what becomes of people who tell lies,—when they die?" asked counsel. "If he knows that, he knows a great deal more than I know!" interupted Mr. Justice Maule quite quietly. "Let the boy be sworn!"

"ALL FOR JOHN JONES WITH COSTS."

Sir Francis Palgrave asserted that within memory, at the trial of a cause at Merioneth, when the jury were asked for their verdict, the foreman answered: "My lord, we do not know who is plaintiff, or who is defendant, but we find for whoever is Mr. Jones's man!" It turned out that Mr. Jones had been the successful candidate at a recent election, and the jury had been working in his interest. Another version of a similar story is this. There is a tradition current on the Welsh circuit of the great influence and ability of Mr. John Jones, one of the leading counsel. On one occasion, after one of Mr. Jones's felicitous speeches on behalf of his client in a criminal case, the jury, as soon as the judge had summed up, without waiting for the officer to take their verdict, called out: "My lord, we are all for John Jones with costs!"

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BLESSINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Some time ago a Bandra resident took the opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Kissan, our Collector and the other Municipal authorities of Bandra, for the new roads with which they have blessed us, the lucky residents of Bandra. Since the blessings conferred upon us by these worthies are not by any means confined within the narrow compass of a couple of new roads, but extend far and wide, I trust you will lend me the hospitality of your columns to express our gratitude as well for the very fit condition of the old roads as for the splendid lighting arrangements that hold in Bandra. I will specially mention the broad road just near the railway station. There is also a short cut much used by pedestrians in going to and from the railway station, as it provides shade during the day and also gives immunity against the risk of carriages whose drivers are devoutly scrupulous in infringing the rules of the road as they leave the railway station. This narrow road has been very kindly provided with a uniformly uneven surface and an exceptional number of jutting stones both of which blessings while they promote the delicacy of our feet, at the same time ensure good business for bootmakers and cobblers. The road lighting of Bandra is a standing testimony to the zealous care of the Municipal authorities, who firmly believe in lights that by their dimness make the darkness more profound. Only the other day the authorities earned the blessings of a well-known resident of Bandra and a very old one too, who tripped on one of the dark roads and fell, injuring a foot, and resting at home for a fortnight!

The measure of our gratitude however becomes measureless when we think of our water supply and the marvels achieved in that department by our Municipal functionaries. Water is usually defined to be a colourless, transparent fluid, destitute of taste and smell. It has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt to us, lucky Bandra inhabitants, that none of the qualities thus attributed to water really and truly belong to it. The drinking water, of the first water, that we are often blessed with, is not only a colored, opaque fluid, but possesses both taste and smell to boot. It adds to those perfections the quality of greasiness. We have had water of various shades from tea-colour to brandy-colour, and the latest tinge it shows is milky. The authorities have been at great pains to ensure the fastness of the colour since it survives hard boiling. Druggists began to mourn when our water brought to each home a plentiful supply of iron rust for the benefit of our livers, and now the sturdy milkmen and gentle milkmaids of Bandra are wailing over the milk which our water supply brings us without additional tax. We are on occasions saved the expenses of hair oil. A wash with our water sometimes supplies enough of grease to our hair. For the benefit of our olfactory nerves our Municipal well-wishers often aerate our water with gases that elevate us into curses as the water cock is opened. If the water be bottled straight from the pipe, no need for aerated waters! The taste, of course, varies with the colour and with the quality of the gas held in solution. Isn't it indeed a miracle that our water supply should charm the eye, please the taste, oil the touch, and delight the nose from time to time! No doubt there are times when our water supply is denuded of these blessings but it is a matter of congratulation that the blessings recur and for the last few months we are again enjoying some of them!—Oh ye Bombay folk! Why pay heavy taxes to your boastful first Municipality in India and get in return a tasteless odourless, colourless, oilless, ingredientless fluid. Come, come over to blessed Bandra and receive your share of the coloured, perfumed, tasty, oily, opaque elixir, combining in itself both drink and drug, useful alike as nourishment, tonic, antiseptic and hair oil, which our Bandra Municipal authorities (God preserve them!) have been at such infinite pains to bless us with, all for the petty water tax of a silver rupee for a thousand gallons!

My only regret is that a public meeting of the residents of Bandra, Santa Cruz and other lucky localities similarly blessed has not yet been called to convey their collective gratitude to the Collector and the Councellors and to make public the marvels of sanitation that have been achieved under our very noses!—Yours, etc.,

BANDRAITE.

Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, Huzur Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja is appointed to act as Privato Secretary to his Highness during the absbence of Mr. R. H. Campbell, C.I.E., who avails himself of the leave previously granted to him from the 18th instant. Mr. T. T. Thambu Chetty, Assistant Secretary to his Highness acts as Huzur Secretary.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PREMEDITATED AND BRUTAL MURDER

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

KUSHA BHAWANI V. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who agreeing with both the assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Maganlal was staying with his father Nyarupchand, a rich moneylender of Dubera in the Nasik District. On the 17th of August 1915, Maganlal was sitting on a "gaddi" doing accounts in his shop. At about 4 p.m. the present appellant with two other accused who were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge appeared in the door of the shop. They had blankets on so that their hands could not be seen. The deceased Maganlal, who knew them well, told them to come in and not obstruct the light. Accused 1 and 2 came in, while accused 3 remained at the door. The second accused plucked off first accused's blanket and the latter at once attacked Maganlal with a hatchet inflicting several terrible wounds and killing him on the spot. The accused then ran away. They were pursued by the people of the village, but they began slinging stones at them, so in the end they let them go. The accused could not at first be traced, but finally on the 29th August they were arrested at Manmad.

The first accused said nothing in his confession and stated that he knew nothing about it. The second accused made a very incomplete confession which he retracted afterwards. All accused denied knowledge of the crime.

As to motive the second accused was indebted to the father of the deceased, who had decrees against him.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed: "This was a premeditated and brutal murder of a defenceless and unsuspecting man, by three armed men. All the accused are equally liable, but the first accused was the moving spirit."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. A. G. Sathaye appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON A PRO-NOTE.

DISMISSED WITHOUT COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DADABHAI COWASJI JASAWALA *v.* DR. PIROJSHAH DINSHAH MOTIWALA.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 6,000 from him, alleged to have been lent to him and in respect of which a promissory note was alleged to have been passed by the defendant. The loan was made to the defendant a medical practitioner in order to enable him to go to Europe for further studies. The pro-note, however, was stated to have been lost by the plaintiff while he was going to Poona. The defence was that the defendant had about Rs. 3,000 of his earnings, with him and had placed it as a deposit with the plaintiff; also that he had won certain sums of moneys at the races. Consequently he had enough money of his own to go to Europe and could not have borrowed from the plaintiff.

Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, appeared for the defendant.

In the course of the judgment while dismissing the suit without costs, his Lordship disbelieved the stories set out by both the parties and commented that it was very difficult to find out the truth. In absence of the promissory note, the onus was on the plaintiff to show that the money was lent to the defendant.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

14-14—Daji Tukaram Doke and Rabaji alias Babaji Tukaram Doke v Sirdarmul Vunna and Co Crs No 1, D J Mantri, Adjourned from 6-10-15.

703-14—Purnanand and Co, Devidas Khimji Thaker v Valabhdas Ramji, a Cr No 20, D J Mantri.

604-15—Hukmatrai Khemchand Multani v Gordhandas Valabhdas and Co Crs No 2, Patell and Ez.

267-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Valabhdas Kalianji Bhat v Dwarkadas Naranji, a Cr No 8, Mans H M and Co; Chaturbhuj Gordhandas and Co Crs No 3, Merwanji K and Co.

93-15—Gulamhusein Tajbhai Dawoodi v Messrs Tyebji and Co Cr No 2, S A Tyabjee.

For hearing of Notice under Section 104.

479-14—Gangaram Ramdas Multani v Coorji Gopalji a firm Crs No 19, Bhimji and Co, Part heard from 21-10-15.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "BRITON."

APOLOGY ACCEPTED AND CASE WITHDRAWN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Antenore Vianelli of Messrs. Veysitti and Co., Chowpatti, charged Messrs. C. S. Menon, Longuino D'Mello and A. H. Brewin, editor, printer and publisher respectively of the "Briton," with defamation. Messrs. P. Godinho, G. Merchant and DeSouza appeared for the complainant.

The complainant's case has already been reported. The case arose out of a letter which appeared in the "Briton" on the 24th October over the signature of "Visitor" regarding the complainant's restaurant.

The accused tendered an apology in which they stated they had satisfied themselves that the allegations made in the correspondence did not apply to the state of things at the restaurant.

The complainant accepted the apology and the case was withdrawn.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sub-Inspector Gole charged Gunja Sakharam, a Hindu boy aged 13, with the theft of Rs. 22 belonging to a relative of his named Raghunath Kanoo. He was also charged with stealing an ear-ring valued at five rupees from the person of a girl, by name Gangabai.

It was proved that the complainant left home leaving the boy in charge of the house, and when he returned the boy was missing, together with the cash from his box. When the boy was arrested he showed to the police the spot where he had buried the money on the Lamington Road and Rs. 11 together with the ring were recovered. The accused explained that the ring had been stolen when Gangabai was asleep in the house.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive eight stripes on the first charge, and on the second he was ordered to be detained in the Reformatory for a term of four years.

THEFT OF TILES BY MASONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case in which Jivraj Jadav and Mulji Jiva, masons, were charged with the theft of 1,050 glazed tiles of the value of Rs. 250, the property of Messrs. Warden and Company, and one Rajavala Kumbharia with receiving stolen property. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, defended the third accused. It was alleged that a quantity of tiles were taken to the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Company in connection with some work that was going on there, and on the 17th October some tiles were missed. A report was made to the police, who on making inquiries ascertained that the first two accused had stolen 1,050 tiles and taken them to the godown of the third accused at Kumbharwada. All the accused were convicted. The first two were sentenced to three months' and the third to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARAS CASE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged one Jangilal Vishwaraj with selling 18 grains of "charas" an opium preparation and with possessing 100 grains of the same drug. The accused was caught by the Excise Department selling the stuff in Elphinstone Road on Monday night. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30.

A COPENHAGEN VIEW.

HOW GERMANY TRIES---& FAILS--- TO DUPE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Writing to a well-known public man in London, an equally well-known citizen of Copenhagen, in the course of a business letter, makes the following remarks:

We are still flooded with "made in Germany" proofs of our Southern neighbour's irreproachable conduct both before and after the outbreak of the war. A wicked world has forced the innocent Germans to defend themselves, and they deeply regret their share in the slaughter we are witnessing. Right up to the last, however, they honestly did their best to evade the conflict. But their bloodthirsty enemies would not let them rest in peace. And now Germany is obliged to rearrange the map of Europe in such a manner that a lasting peace may be secured to humanity under her truly liberal and benevolent Imperial guidance. You will find this melody varied in most of the German publications, but few readers in neutral countries are blind and ignorant enough to be duped by such arguments. In Denmark and Norway the sympathies are with England and her Allies. In Sweden the Germans have a good many admirers amongst the upper classes, but the working population does not share these sympathies. Though the Germans boast of the ineffectiveness of the English blockade, we yet see many signs to the contrary. Lately German goods have been packed in wrappers woven of spun paper and tied with paper strings.

We have been shocked at the Balkan development, but it seems to me that the attacks upon Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith are very unjust. Germany acts promptly without seriously consulting her Allies, whereas England necessarily is bound to wait until she has conferred with France, Russia, and Italy. Besides, Germany has a decided advantage in the fact that Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria is a German and King Constantine of Greece is the German Emperor's brother-in-law. Yet in spite of all new complications England and her Allies are sure to gain the victory in the end. It appears from the American telegrams that President Wilson expects to have a "say" in the framing of the terms of peace. If the United States does not share in the fight, it would be strange to give her a voice in the peace arrangements. You ought to be able to manage that part of the business yourselves.—"Westminster Gazette."

The Mysore Government have passed orders reducing Mr. Chandy, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, to the next lower grade for 66 months. It appears he ordered the retirement of a Taluk Shaikdar who completed 55 years, though there was a circular enjoining the heads of departments and officers to keep able-bodied subordinates as long as they could work. The injured Shaikdar appealed to the Revenue Commissioner, who reinstated him. But the order not being immediately given effect to by Mr. Chandy, the Revenue Commissioner submitted the Deputy's conduct to the notice of the Government who passed the present order.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

TEXT OF MRS. NEWMAN'S COMPLAINT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COONOOR, Nov. 16.

The following is the text of the complaint filed by Mrs. Newman, accused in the Coonoor Abduction Case against the Police Sub-Inspector Subbachariar:—

The complainant is the second accused in the register case No. 4 of 1915 of the court of the Divisional Magistrate of Coonoor. She was arrested by the Police on or about the 29th September. While in the sub jail the accused visited her, spoke to her about the case against her and after giving her various inducements and advice asked her to hand over any papers she may have. He promised that if she did so he would see that she was not charged. On this, the complainant gave the accused a chit to her daughter, then living with Mrs. Lions, directing her to deliver to the accused an envelope with a letter inside, addressed by Marie Reilly to the mali (gardener) to Rangaswamy and a pro-note by the said person in favour of the complainant. The complainant learns that the accused took the said papers from her daughter and, though under the law he was bound to send them all to the Magistrate he sent only the pro-note to the court and kept back the envelope with the letter. After considerable difficulty, through the kindness of the first and second witnesses, the letter alone was brought to the court by the second witness on the 5th of October. The envelope was called for on the same day and the second witness promised to ask the accused and produced it afterwards. Up to date the second witness has been unable to produce the same. The envelope and the letter are very important evidence in the case against the complaintant. The envelope has either been destroyed or secreted with a view to suppress the same from the court and from being used as evidence, so that the conviction of the complainant may be made more easy. Further the letter itself has been tampered with and certain important sentences scored out and ink spilt. There was no such scoring or ink when the complainant gave the envelope and the letter to her daughter who handed the same over to the accused in the condition in which she had received them. There has also been an enquiry about this matter by the first witness before whom the accused gave varying statements regarding the envelope. From the above facts it is clear that the accused has committed offences under sections 166, 204, and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. As Mr. Gray, the Divisional Magistrate, is a witness, it is prayed that the complaint may be enquired into by any other competent Magistrate.

MRS. NEWMAN EXAMINED.

The witness being put on oath, Mrs. Newman, who is the widow of the late Joe Newman the well known journalist, who was brought under police escort, bore out the facts as alleged in the complaint. Mrs. Newman also deposed that the Sub-Inspector Subbacharriar even promised to let her free if she produced all the documents connected with the Abduction Case. His Honour showed a letter the Sub-Inspector Subrachariar had seized from Mrs. Newman's house at the Connemara Cottage various portions erased in this epistle with ink, alleged to have been done by the Sub-Inspector. His Honour questioned Mrs. Newman whether she made a statement to the Sub-Inspector if she had any document and her reply was in the affirmative. His Honour remarked that he had in the exhibit of the letter in question made a note. The Sub-Inspector, Subbachariar, was not present in the Court.

His Honour admitted the petition and transferred the same to the file of the District Magistrate. Witnesses cited by Mrs. Newman in the petition are, Messrs. J. Gray, Divisional Magistrate, and E. B. Lovelock, District Superintendent of Police, Miss Newman, and Master Trevor Newman.

ALLEGED THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER.

MORE DEFENCE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 15.

The case under Section 189 I. P. C. against Bimalchandra Mukerjee came for hearing before Mr. A. Hamilton, Joint Magistrate to-day. Sardar Santokh Singh, Deputy Superintendent Police, C. I. D., conducted the prosecution. After a brief cross-examination of Gourishankar Lal, Babu Nobinchand Chatterjee, Superintendent, Law College hostel, Allahabad, was examined on behalf of the defence. He said that he had seen two police constables in plain clothes loitering at the gate of the hostel while the accused was in. He further said that Surendra Nath Mukerjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, had told witness that he had order to watch the movements of the accused. He reported the matter to the Principal of the Law College and on his advice he refused a seat in the hostel to the accused. Babu Harkanta Mukerjee of Dacca was next examined and stated that he had seen Inspector Mukerjee twice at the house of the accused. He also spoke of the accused being a truthful man and bearing a good character. Babu Kaliprasad Chakravarty, Assistant Head Master, of the Central Hindu Collegiate School, could not appear as a witness owing to illness. The case was adjourned to the 22nd instant for the examination of Mr. K. P. Chakravarty and arguments.

INDIAN MEDICAL BOGUS DEGREES BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 16.

The C. P. Berar and Maharashtra private medical college graduates' conference was held this noon under the presidentship of Dr. Kane of Yeotmal to protest against the Indian Medical Bogus Degrees Bill. Ten resolutions were passed. A memorial was drafted to be sent to the Viceroy.

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I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

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BANDRA MURDER CASE

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

DEFENCE COUNSEL ON DR. POWELL'S EVIDENCE.

As already briefly reported the trial concluded on Saturday before Mr. J. D. Dixit, and a jury at Thana of Duming John Cilas, Roby Frances Fishery, Jao Jushi, and Jambhu Frances, who were charged with the murder of Paolo Uttankar, at the Bandra Cross Festival on May 22nd last.

Mr. Bhagwat, the Government senior Pleader and Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Kamat, High Court Pleader appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Peter Desouza and Mr. Joshi, pleaders, defended the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution are briefly these:—

On the night of 22nd May last the Chimbai Kolis held their annual Cross Festival. After prayer at the decorated Cross the party left for the house, taken by the Committee for their use, where the guests and all comers partook of country liquor and "pan supari." This was followed by a dinner and merry making.

On Sunday morning, a party of four, consisting of the deceased Paolo Uttankar, Duming Vesavakar, Joseph John DeMello, and Lorrence Kadroo, went to the bakery, situate on the Bazaar Road for bread. After the deceased had purchased 15 loaves and paid for them, they started to go back, carrying the bread to music. They alleged that when about 25 to 30 paces from the bakers they were obstructed by an old man, the father of the prisoner No. 1, and the father-in-law of prisoners Nos. 2 and 3, and a near relation of No. 4 who came from behind with a flag-stick in hand with the prisoners and a daughter and a daughter-in-law, and assaulted the party. Duming Vesavkar, Joseph De-Mello, and Lorrence Kadroo escaped after receiving some blows. The deceased, who carried the loaves in his "langoti" and the drum which he was beating, then threw both away and went to the help of his three companions. It was alleged that he was struck by all the prisoners and the rest of their party, on the face and the stomach and then fell down, and died.

The three eye-witnesses alleged that they went to a policeman, and informed him of "maramari", but as he asked them to wait for about 15 minutes for his jamadar to come over, they left. Then they came back to the spot where the deceased had fallen and went to the house of a Doctor Dias but found his door locked. Thereafter they left for their respective homes, and went to sleep without informing any one of what had happened. On the following morning at about 6-30 a.m. they three met, went over to the deceased's house and informed his young wife, that her husband was dead in a 'Maramari.' They then made a report to the Police Fouzdar-Sub-Inspector at 7 a.m. On the way they met a police constable, named Alex (a Christian) who took them over to a Jemadar, who in his turn took to the Sub-Inspector, at the spot where the deceased's corpse was found. They stated that they made statements to the Sub-Inspector, giving the names of the prisoners and the other three members of their family. So far was the story up to the time of the inquest on the body, as deposed to by the prosecution eye-witnesses.

It appeared that the corpse was sent to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Government dispensary, Bandra, who made a post mortem examination and expressed the opinion that "alcoholic intoxication had a predominent share in the cause of death."

A copy of the Assistant Surgeon's post mortem report was submitted to Dr. Arthur Powell the Police Surgeon, Bombay, who gave it as his opinion that "if the evidence of the lay witnesses be correct, and the post mortem facts corroborate it,—it is most probable that during a fracas the deceased was struck a blow with a fist over the heart and fell back on the poll of his head. The death was due to shock."

Under these circumstances the prosecution was launched against seven members of a family, five males and two females, belonging to an opposite faction of the Koliwada village, a part of Bandora,—the other faction being the Kolis of the Chimbai village to which belonged the deceased and his family. The prosecution being a private one the police had no hand in it, nor was the Sub-Inspector of Police or any of the constables summoned as witnesses, and although the Sub-Inspector of Police was in Court on one occasion, he was not called or asked a single question by the prosecution or the Magistrate. The three eye-witnesses and two other witnesses from the locality together with the two medical men, Dr. Khandwalla, the Assistant Surgeon and Dr. Powell, the Bombay Police Surgeon were examined, and the Magistrate discharged the old men, the head of the family and the two women, committing the four prisoners to the Sessions.

The medical expert witness Dr. Powell, though summoned did not put in an appearance at the trial. The Government pleader applied for leave of the judge to read his deposition as taken by the committing magistrate. Mr. Kolaskar, the counsel for the defence, waived his objection as he would place before the Court and the jury all the authorities in refutation of the expert opinion, which he said, was faulty and worthless, as it was advanced on imperfect data, and the expert had ignored certain important facts stated in the post mortem examination report. Mr. Kolaskar also urged that Dr. Khandvala, who was in Court for two days need not also be examined and his deposition before the committing magistrate should also be read to the jury. The Government pleader not objecting his Honour excused Dr. Khandvala from further attendance.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Counsel for the defence exhaustively analysed the evidence. He urged that looking at the post mortem examination report the punchnama, and the admitted facts, as to the enmity existing between the Kolis of the Chimbai and the Kolwada villages and of a quarrel between the two factions at the wedding of Deeming Vesadkar the first eye witness; and above all the admitted facts as to the conduct of the three eye-witnesses, in leaving their friend, fellow-member and companion in a stunned condition alone on the road, pointed to one and only one reason. It was that the deceased and his three companions the so-called eye-witnesses being all drunk quarrelled among themselves, and knocked the deceased down.

On the following morning the three met, concocted a story to implicate a family from among their opponents the Kolwad Kolis, as the body was lying within the boundaries of that village, and then proceeded to see the Sub-Inspector of police. Their action was deliberate or else they would have just gone to the spot where they left their friend's body. This despicable conduct was in keeping with the instinct that taught the criminal to fly.

As to the medical evidence, the counsel said that both the doctors agreed as to the cause of death being a shock which might be due to the deceased falling down and knocking against a hard substance which caused him the wound on the poll of his head. Their opinions disagreed on certain points, which under any circumstance would entitle the accused to the benefit of the doubt. But as it was Dr. Powell had imperfect data before him and further he had given his opinion on the basis of statements made in a joint affidavit of the so-callled eye-witnesses. Besides Dr. Powell, as an expert had given the go-bye to certain facts stated in the post mortem examination, viz., the condition of the brain, and the irregular enlargement of the liver. Dr. Khandvala's opinion was based on facts noted by him in the post mortem examination, and the punchnama emphasised his view, that the deceased had taken a great deal of liquor.

Consel asked the jury to ignore Dr. Powell's opinion altogether.

The jury retired for about half an hour and on their return their verdict was 4 to 1 "not guilty." His Honour agreeing with the verdict of the majority acquitted the accused.

A MADRAS DOCTOR CHARGED WITH "COVERING."

SUSPENSION BY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The following Press Communiqué has been issued by the Registrar of the Medical Council, regarding the suspension of Dr. M. Krishnaswamy Ayyar.

At the October session of the Madras Medical Council, a charge was brought against Dr. M. Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Member of the Medical Council and a registered Medical Practitioner of "covering" an Ayurvedic Vydian. A Committee was appointed to investigate into the same and at the meeting of the Committee, the prosecutor explained the charge and Dr. Krishnaswamy Ayyar made a statement. At this stage Dr. Krishnaswamy Ayyar wanted an adjournment to enable him to consult his friends with a view to reconsider his association with the Ayurvedic Vydian. The investigation was accordingly adjourned to Monday the 1st November at 10 a.m., when Dr. Krishnaswamy Ayyar was asked to appear before the Committee. At the adjourned Committee meeting at the appointed hour as neither Dr. Krishnaswamy Ayyar nor his representative appeared, the Committee waited for half an hour and then decided to suspend (erase temporarily) his name from the medical register till the next session of the Medical Council, when the Committee will enquire into the charge brought against Dr. Krishnaswamy Ayyar. A registered letter to the president, Medical Council (delayed in post) was received subsequent to the Committee meeting. This letter explained fully Dr. Krishnaswamy's position but did not bring forward any fresh information and would therefore not have influenced the decision come to by the Committee even though it had been received in time.

[N. B:—"Covering" is the ordinary name given to the offence of which a registered medical practitioner is guilty when he by his presence, countenance, advice, assistance or co-operation knowingly enables an unqualified or unregistered person to attend or treat any patient to procure or issue any medical certificate or certificate of death or otherwise engage in medical practice.]

LATER.

Dr. M. Krishnaswamy Ayer, has published a lengthy note regarding the removal of his name from the Medical Council Register.

DARING ROBBERY NEAR CALCUTTA.

DACOITS DECAMP WITH RS. 5,000.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A daring highway robbery was committed yesterday in Serampore when two rich merchants carrying with them about Rs. 15,000 were waylaid and robbed when returning home from Calcutta. Serampore is a few miles from Howrah on the E. I. Railway. The noise brought some villagers on the scene when the robbers left their victims and decamped with Rs. 5,000. Some men were severely assaulted when resisting the robbers.

The police are making vigorous enquiry but no clue has yet been found.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FURS AND FUR TRIMMINGS.

A WIDESPREAD VOGUE AND SOME DETAILS OF IT.

Not for many years have furs been as cheap as at the present time, and not unnaturally more fur is being worn this season than for some time past, writes "M. H." in the "Manchester Guardian." For fur is not confined to the usual stoles and muffs and coats; it enters into trimmings of every kind whether of the outdoor coat or of the evening dress, whether on a chiffon scarf or a winter hat. Its cheapness has caused a number of people fortunate enough to have some spare cash, to buy more largely than would otherwise have been possible, and with a view to the future. Fur practically takes the place of many of the French dress trimmings, of which there is a certain shortage.

MUFFS AND OUTDOOR FURS.

With regard to size, outdoor furs remain pretty much the same. But the shape has changed. Last year everyone had the large square muff, and the larger and squarer the better. Stoles were long and straight—they retained, in fact, in varying widths the regular stole shape. A few little necklets were worn, finished off, perhaps, with a tail. This year the muffs are equally large, but they are barrel-shapped, and of every variety of barrel from pure Gothic to ultra-Decorated. Thus, muffs of skunk and bear-cub these are very soft and pretty this year—and musquash, as well as the more expensive furs, can be seen with fairly small ends and swelling out plainly towards the middle; and they can also be seen fluted like a pumpkin, only elongated, of course. This means superlative workmanship, and it is of no use to expect these varieties to be among the cheap ones.

Now and again can be found a muff which is very nearly round, like a football, and also sewn like a football, into pumpkin effect. In this case also the entrance for the hand is very small. This muff is rather attractive on someone else. It would be a little monotonous to possess. The only vestige of last year's fashion is to be found in the muff shaped something like a man's purse or pouch. Here the hands enter the muff rather high up and have the full body of the pouch below them.

CONTRASTED EFFECT IN MIXED FURS.

Large stoles are, of course, still found but since fur has resolved itself so largely into trimmings the small circlet for the neck is widely worn. The difference between this and last year's cut is that the necklet is immensely high, and looks more like a rather open muff of small size. It is nothing for these necklets to be eight or ten inches high, and they are, of course, made fairly wide so that the face can sink into them. Fastened off with a good flower of velvet or brocade they are very becoming, especially in the darker furs.

Furs continue to be mixed. Thus there are stoles made of ermine and edged very narrowly with skunk Sealskin or dyed musquash—or even seal coney—is edged with skunk both in tie and muff. The passion for mixing goes so far as even to allow of black dresses being trimmed with brown fur. Black fox, pony-skin, and astrachan are all much in demand this year, and they are mixed more or less indiscriminately. A rather striking effect is obtained by an ermine muff with a silky black fox border. This naturally needs dressing up to. A good deal of fur is combined with stuff, not so much to eke it out as because of the attraction of matching exactly two very different kinds of material. A skunk tie was thus mounted on velvet matching it exactly in tone and arranged down the back rather like a chestnut leaf before it has quite unfolded. Grey squirrel can also be made very much more chic than is usually possible by giving it a backing of very good dull velvet or satin, which matching exactly, protrudes leaf-like beyond the fur. Incidentally it is not very easy to match grey squirrel—the grey is so brown in tone.

AS TRIMMING FOR THE COAT AND SKIRT.

With regard to trimmings—practically every coat and skirt has this year its fur trimming, which generally does not take off. It is used very much in the same way as fur was used by Trollope's young women. Lady Laura had a fur-trimmed cap and jacket very much like those worn to-day—that is, the cap was small, something like a Scotch cap, and bordered with fur, which also adorned the neck of a fairly short, loose, straight jacket and round the bottom. The effect of the fur on the long coats is very pretty—much prettier than a whole fur coat.

A very charming model is of drab-coloured cloth, with a rather short waist and full skirt. The dark fur, of whatever kind—musquash looks well,—is arranged in a sort of tippet on the neck and shoulders, and the cuffs and the bottom of the coat also receive a wide border of fur. The same thing can also be carried out rather prettily with opossum fur, care being taken to choose nice soft opossum that is not too woolly, and to see that the cloth and the fur tone as nearly as possible.

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A CHARMING FUR-TRIMMED COSTUME.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Over a skirt of black-and-white striped velvet is worn a neat little blackvelvet coat with trimmings of seal fur on the collar and cuffs.

Civet cat is also being used for trimmings but the splashes of lighter fur are taken out and put into a line with which to border the fur. Nature has not much to say here, but the result is distinctly good.

The chief danger of fur trimmings is, of course, that very common kinds of fur are apt to be used, in which case the plain coat and skirt is distinctly preferable. There are, however, moderate-priced furs, such as skunk, musquash, and good opossum, which are very becoming, and which can be bought by the yard in widths varying in price from 7s. 6d. to 40s.

FOR THE EVENING DRESS.

There is not much to choose between the day and the evening dress in the matter of fur. The latter, perhaps, needs rather less than the former. Black cloth looks very well trimmed with short white fur—preferably ermine, of course, which, cut up, goes a long way—if trouble be taken to ease off the sharp black and white contrast. This can be done rather well by means of small white bead embroidery sewn along the edge of the fur to a width of two or two and a half inches. The brown fur referred to above was sewn on to a black velvet bodice of a dress made otherwise of black tulle, and the effect was good, if somewhat suggestive of mayoral dignities. A very pretty dress of soft butter yellow tulle, two layers deep over the same coloured satin was trimmed with skunk round the bottom, round the V-shaped neck, and round the bottom of the long, tight sleeves. A good many old furs cut up very well into fur trimmings where too much is not required.

HATS AND THE UBIQUITOUS TASSEL

All hats that are not top-hats seem to-day to have a tassel. There is the Tam o'-shanter, which has a tassel; there is the beret, which would have one had it not stopped short midway. There is the tricorne, which has a tassel down one side, and even large hats have fallen a victim to the tassel. A rather pretty large hat can be made with a tassel as follows:—Buy a yard and a quarter of white duvteen, or some material which resembles white Tyrol felt as much as possible—that is to say, its surface should be soft and rather fluffy looking. Cut out a brim in book muslin. This should be a little more than a foot in diameter, and consequently about three feet round. In cutting the hole for the head, it should be remembered to leave sufficient material for joining it, split up, on to the crown. Round the edge tack hat wire. Cut the wall of the hat about three to four inches broad, taking care to slope the whole slightly so that the upper edge is rather less than the lower edge in length. Cover the wall of the hat with the duvteen, also the brim. If preferred black can be used for the under side of the brim, but white is very becoming in the soft material. Insert a soft crown, and in the middle of it fasten a long tassel of white silk. This falls about very prettily, and the hat needs no other decoration.

The same system can be applied to the tricorne. Make the headpiece of black velvet or velveteen. It is often easier to buy a shape that will suit and, having made the hat on it, cut most of it away. Cut away any brim there may be, and in its stead put three pieces of the velvet mounte on stiff muslin, shaped something like battlements round the hat. The edges of the three battlements can be bound with taffetas. Again in the middle of the crown fasten a long, black silk tassel. Hats are also being made which almost exactly resemble the mortar-board and are very becoming.

WOOL-WINDERS AND WOOL-HOLDERS

The old wool-winder, which was formerly an institution in every well-regulated drawing-room, has again come into its own, and there is indeed, a certain competition among people to possess the most venerable wool-winders. At the same time the wool winder, while it spares many youthful aching arms, does not incite to a specially practical form of winding. A still more attractive revival can be found in the wool holder.

This is generally made of carved ivory or beautifully chased old silver, and it is made to take balls of wool, whence the wool issues not from the outside but the inside. The wool-holder is in shape something like a fretsaw, and the wool is wound on to a silver or ivory stick placed where the saw would be. This stick takes out, of course as might the saw, while the wool is being wound on to it, a piece of wool from the very beginning being left out up the stick. The stick is then put back again, and there is the ball in position and unable to roll about or get in a tangle—unable, in short to do anything but unwind as it is wanted. This is a pretty trifle, with a "great-grandmother" suggestion about it. But it is rather useful, too, and saves a good deal of time both in winding and in keeping the wool in position. Sometimes it is made with a screw which fixes on to the table, a sort of vice. But this is, perhaps, a work of supererogation.

People who knit a great deal also like little refinements in the way of needles. For pale-coloured wool some of the prettiest needles are made of pale horn. They have the advantage of being very smooth and very light as well.

TWO EVENING DRESSES.

While dance dresses are now practically non-existent, pretty dresses are still required, particularly for young people for the evening. For this purpose there is no better material than taffetas, if only for its fresh, clean appearance and its quality of preserving this freshness almost to the end. Taffetas, moreover, is beautifully soft nowadays, and it has at the same time more shape about it than has soft, clinging material, which needs superlative cutting if it is to look anything but sloppy. Taffetas also lends itself particularly well to the present style of dress, having the spring and lightness necessary for the short, full skirt.

A very pretty evening dress can be made of rose-coloured taffetas—or lemon colour if the wearer have a sufficiently clear complexion. The bodice should be short and fairly close-fitting—rather like that of a shepherdess. It should button down to the short waist with little cut steel buttons—a good many of them—and with real button-holes. The skirt should be made full and it should be looped—again à la bergère—about a foot below the waist so that the upper part of the skirt looks puffed out, but not stiff. Where the skirt is looped up should be fastened a little bunch of black and blue flowers—the black not being too heavy in character. The sleeves should be short and can be made of the taffetas—or, if preferred, of some transparent material. The low neck of the bodice should be cut straight down the sides of the opening and then very slightly rounded. Just across the front should be a softening fold or two of tulle or chiffon—also pink. Character is added to the bodice if it is piped all round the top and bottom edges.

A dress for an older woman is of black satin with steel or silver embroidery covered by what looks like a Chinese coat of black tulle, round the edges of which—sleeves, bottom, and sides—is black velvet ribbon about half an inch wide.

THRIFT IN COOKERY.

VALUE OF SOUPS AND BONED MEATS.

Within the past month housewives and caterers alike have had to face the question of cheaper living, writes a correspondent to "The Times."

The suggestion for economy made by a great food expert is to have two days a week on non-flesh foods, such as stuffed tomatoes, vegetable fritters, and dishes in which a little animal fat is introduced. There is no vegetable product which will replace dripping. The problem of balancing foods requires a knowledge of the science of foods. Two herrings, for instance, contain as much nourishment as a pound of beefsteak, but two herrings would cause more discomfort to the man who eats them owing to the large amount of fat in the herrings; the proper herring dish, then, would be one herring and some potatoes, which is balanced properly with starch foods. Too much proteid produces a feeling of fullness after a meal; too little a feeling of debility.

MERITS OF THE BONED JOINT.

Soups and boned joints are not valued as they should be in the average household. The chief value of soup to the caterer lies in the fact that it may be made to a great extent of material which otherwise is thrown away, while the reason that in this article soup and boned joints are bracketed together is that from the bones taken from the joints stock for soup is made. Another point in favour of the boned joint is that in some cases the cavity left by the bone may be filled with an inexpensive savoury stuffing which makes the meat go further. Take, for example, a shoulder of mutton, well hung, boned, stuffed, and carefully roasted. The result is a solid joint equally good hot or cold and a bone which suffices to make stock for at least one day's supply of soup.

Another excellent piece of meat is a boned loin of mutton stuffed. In many cases this piece is served in the guise of chops, and the bones thrown away. The bones of a neck of mutton divided into cutlets or roasted meat with the same fate, whereas if the mutton is served as noisettes or in a casserole you have the raw bones and the scrag end with which to make a delicious and satisfying mutton broth. Boned ribs of beef may also be stuffed, and a boned and rolled sirloin is the most economical method of serving that costly joint as then the flap end is eaten with the more choice upper cut, whereas in its usual guise it is apt to be neglected. When the sirloin is rolled the undercut should be removed and served separately.

When a stuffing for meat is suggested the cook's mind at once fixes on "veal stuffing," that excellent mixture of breadcrumbs, herbs, etc., which is made as follows:—

Take 4oz. of finely grated bread crumbs (all scraps of bread should be grated and kept ready in a tin, not thrown away as is the habit in many kitchens) and mix in 1oz. of finely shred suet, a pinch of mixed herbs, parsley, grated lemon rind, salt, pepper, and a tiny pinch of mixed herbs. Moisten with milk and a beaten-up egg. Here you have the ordinary stuffing, but it is excellent it varied by adding to the aforementioned ingredients 4oz. of stewed and sieved onion, or onion and tomato, boiled and sieved chestnuts, or rice cooked in stock.

HOW TO PREPARE STOCK.

And now how are we to use the bones which we have in hand in order to make stock?

In the first place be sure that the bones are clean, washing them well. Then break them into small pieces and remove the marrow, which clouds the stock and is apt to give a gluey taste to it. To these raw bones add any cooked bones you may have also broken. Use for this purpose the carcase of a chicken if you have it as well as scalded bacon rinds and tiny pieces of meat not sufficient for any other purpose. Allow one quart of cold water to each lb. of bones. Bring this to the boil and skim it once or twice. Now add two sliced carrots, one turnip, one onion to each quart of water and some celery or celery seed tied in a muslin bag with two cloves, eight peppercorns, and a sprig or two of parsley. Season with salt, pepper, and a teaspoonful of sugar and simmer very gently for four hours to six hours. On no account cook the stock fast; it must simmer in the most gentle fashion. Now strain the soup into a clean basin and leave it until the next day. Skim off all fat (use this to add to your stock of frying fat) and you have stock ready to make into any kind of soup.

In cool weather collect the bones on a clean dish under a wire cover and make stock about three times a week. Do not forget that soup must be made in a perfectly clean saucepan or the stock will be clouded.

CLEAR AND THICK SOUPS.

Now, if an everyday kind of clear soup is needed, add to the skimmed stock more sliced vegetable and seasoning and the lightly-beaten white and shell (well washed and crushed) of one egg to one quart of stock. Whisk over the fire until the soup nearly boils and then take out the whisk. Let it boil and then simmer for 20 minutes, strain through a clean cloth, taste, season as required, stir in ½ to a teaspoonful of marmite (vegetable extract), garnish to taste, and serve. This is not a dinner party "consommé," but it is an excellent soup of the clear order.

Without clearing, the stock is ready as a foundation for thick soups, such as a mulligatawny, onion, carrot, potato, etc. or for a vegetable "puree." For the latter only simmer the stock for three hours and then remove all the vegetables and press them through a sieve. When the stock has become cold and the fat is skimmed off, replace vegetable pulp and all but ½ a pint of the stock in a clean pan and flavour with salt, pepper, and a pinch of sugar. Thicken the half-pint of stock with Roux (1oz. of butter and 2oz. of flour cooked together to form a smooth paste), mixing it until smooth and like thick cream over the fire. Now add it to the soup, with ½oz. of butter and a spoonful of cream if you have it and enough Parisian essence to make it a nice brown. Taste and add seasoning as needed and serve very hot.

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THE WHITE GURKHAS.

"BIRDIE" AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPERS.

The following description of the operation in Gallipoli by Mr. H. S. Gullett, appears in a contemporary:—

"The Gurkhas bucked when first they were put beside us. They said we were not trained soldiers and that it was not fair to have to fight with us. Then we got into a charge together, and now they call us the White Gurkhas."

"Mac," of the Second Light Horse, did most of the talking, with an occasional appeal for corroboration to his friends. He was the "father" of a little battered band from Gallipoli. One still carried a bullet in his lungs; "Snowy" had both his wrists shattered; a young giant from Norfolk Island, a descendant of the famous mutineers of the Bounty, had lost the sight of one eye and was almost blind in the other. "He's afraid they are going to send him home," Mac said, "and he is very sick about it." An hour later the Norfolk Islander had a chance to plead his case with Sir George Reid. He urged upon the High Commissioner his fitness for horsework; he might even fight again; anything but going back to Australia while the job was half done. "I'll do anything in reason, but I won't go home."

They told of each other's wounds. Mac had been "sprayed with shrapnel on the nut," as Snowy said. "Five bullets were taken out in the Mediterranean and he went back to the trenches, but afterwards had to chuck it. He is known on the Peninsula as the man with the bullet-proof head." Mac took command so naturally and yet looked so young that I asked him his age. "It was this way," he explained. "My young brother—he is wounded in Egypt—was two years under age. I was eighteen months older than him, and so I let my age out a bit to make room for him. See?"

You could not have wished for a better lot either for fighting or any other job that called for directness and intelligence and courage. Like all the Australians you see about England now, they lacked the square shoulders and the erect form of the home soldier. They loped along with their heads well forward, their shoulders slack and sloping, their powerful arms hanging loose, and their hands empty of either gloves or cane. They were not at all the precise, snappy, soldier of Europe. Nor were they sinister, piratical-looking fellows whose eyes flashed fire, as you might expect to find them since they have gained the reputation of being the most terrible infantry in all the war.

THE TURK WHO FIGHTS LIKE A GENTLEMAN.

Had you met them last year on farm or station or in town or mining camp in Australia you would have passed them by as typical natives of a happy young country which was a stranger to war. They are strangers to barracks; they have proved that you cannot judge a soldier by his degree of soldierly appearance or the length of his training. They look a lot of "likely" irregulars, but they have done things, not once but half a dozen times, of which any crack regiment in the world might be proud. "There's little Snowy," says Mac, "just a pale-faced kid, always getting sunburned, and gentle as a dove. But underneath he is full with brains and pluck." Snowy told me afterwards how, when coming to England in the hospital-ship he had been unable to use his hands, Mac had fed and cared for him like a mother. "He did the same for a chap in the Leinsters; foraged all over the ship for us and got us lots of extra grub. One day since we came to London we went to Paddington, to see the Leinster off to Ireland, and I'm hanged if he and Mac didn't cry over each other."

They are pleasant, easy-mannered soft-voiced fellows, and they look you very straight in the eye and talk as very young men who have taken on a new strange job and done it well. They are self confident, even cocksure; but that is because of their sheer naturalness. They have not the reserve or the bluff of the home-living young Englishman. They are eager and generous in their praise, swift and uncompromising in their blame. They have not carried their insular and White Australia prejudices with them to Gallipoli.

They will hear nothing said against the Turk. Mac warned me against the tales of Turkish atrocities in Gallipoli or elsewhere. "We know all about the Turk," he declared. "Haven't we fought against him for months? He may be a coloured infidel (we sometimes call him worse), but he fights like a Christian gentleman. One of our fellows went out to get a Turk sniper. Something went wrong and the Turk got him. But he put up a good fight against numbers, and the Turks were so pleased with him that they dressed his wounds and gave him a bottle of wine and water and sent him back to us."

TAXICAB EXPENSE.

They will talk all the day about "Birdie." No leader was ever better loved, and General Birdwood is apparently as fond of the Australians and New Zealanders as they are of him. "If you mentioned Snowy's name to Birdie," says Mac, "he would remember him at once. He talks to us all along the trenches. He comes among us in shirt-sleeves and shorts and an old felt hat, just like the rest of us. I've seen chaps touch him on the shoulder and say, 'How goes it, Birdie?' and he seems to like it. And he will stop and ask us if our bacon is all right and if the rum is coming regular. Birdie says that if he had had us in France the Allies would have been across the Rhine by now. . . What's that story about Sir Ian Hamilton and the Light Horse, Snowy?"

"Go on. You know it."

"Well," says Mac, pleased to keep the floor. "Hamilton came to see us Light Horse after a lot of hard scrapping, and he says to Birdie: "There you have the finest fighters in Europe,' " . . . "Don't I know it?" replies Birdie. "It took two transports to bring them and they will go home in a lighter."

"What we can't stand," added the young soldier, "is messing about waiting for work. We came over here to fight, and they ought to keep us fighting. They said some of our fellows ran a bit wild in Egypt. I got off the chain a bit once or twice myself. Look." He showed his paper with several red lines on it. "Detention marks—absent without leave," he said, like a boy boasting about some forbidden innocent enterprise. "But we know who fought best. I've yet to see a wowser (Australian word for a temperance reformer) tackle a Turk."

They are interested in London and England, but their thoughts are chiefly of "the Peninsula" (a second "Peninsula" now in England's heroic story). Some Londoner had ruffled them about their relatively high rate of pay. "They say we are overpaid," says a young miner from the Barrier. "Six bob a day! Scarcely enough to keep an Australian smoking. I slung twenty-six bob a day to come here." Their chief expenditure seems to be on taxicab fares. All day long taxicabs unload Australian privates before the High Commissioner's offices in Victoria-street. Sometimes you may see them riding in the Row. I saw three of them the other night in a box at a West End theatre.

As they get strong they go off again to Gallipoli. Some of them have already come here twice since the fighting began. "The only thing that makes a fellow not want to go back," says gentle little Snowy, "is that there will be so few of our old mates left in the battalion."

THE DECLINE OF SOCIAL HUMBUG.

A BOON OF THE WAR.

When you have to pay through the nose, you may as well squeeze all the satisfaction that you can out of what you have to pay for, observes a writer in "The Times." The kitchen range ought, of course, to have been seen to a year ago. Half a day's work would have done it then; and, if you had only listened to the plumber's too gentle warning, you would not have had to go without a kitchen fire for a week and write a cheque for an amount that you shudder to think of, and support the cook (and apparently all her family and friends as well), till she recovered from her accident. But at the same time, now that the builder's men are at last out and the new range is in, and the cook is nearly well, there is no harm in gloating a little over the splendid hot-water supply.

And now that as a nation we are paying through the nose, there is no harm in making the most of what we are getting for our money. Prominent among the gains is freedom from social humbug. We ought, of course, ourselves to have freed ourselves from social humbug, without the help of the Germans: but the release, now it has come, is grateful. There is no longer any need to pretend to be richer than we are. Everyone is desperately poor, or, for his country's sake, must spend as little on himself as if he was desperately poor. And, with a jolly shamelessness, we all admit our condition. Fifteen months ago there were circles in which the man or woman who said "I can't afford it" was stared at. Only bad manners or stinginess could explain the use of such a phrase; while to say, "I'm hard up," meant simply, "I have been spending too much upon my pleasures or my vices," and amounted almost to a *double entendre*. Now everybody says it, and there is no more point for any of us in pretending to means that we have not got than there is for the Indian civilian, whose salary is known to a rupee by all his fellows and his fellows' wives.

THE NEW ENTERTAINING.

In entertaining, too, there is a blessed freedom from humbug. Looking back, one recalls with something like shame the awful dinners given by people who could not afford to give elaborate dinners and would not give simple ones. Those dishes, that wine, and the dismal making of conversation by people who had never expressed any desire to meet each other! If we dine out to-day, the party is scarcely ever more than four. We go because we want to see our friends and they want to see us. We eat plain dishes, drink little or no wine, and go home early and happy after a good talk or a quiet game. The pleasant custom of "taking pot-luck" leads to genuine hospitality. Friends "drop in"; acquaintances "drop out" of sight, or turn into friends. We can be, at last, ourselves. There is no more scrambling about from house to house, chattering to a score of people and talking to none; there are no more weary rounds of "calling." Between our spells at the hospital, the recreation tent, the refugee establishment, in our leisure moments between the daily task and our special constable's duty, our Volunteer Reserve drill, or our little private war jobs we see the people that we want to see; and we have no time for dressing up and pounding round after people that we do not want to see.

In a hundred little ways we are more honest and more free than we were; and we may as well make the most of them. We need not any more pretend to like books or plays or music that bore or offend us. We may wear—yes! and in Bond-street itself—exactly the clothes that we find best suited to our work and our persons. There is no need to smoke cigarettes (which we do not like) just because we happen to be in Piccadily. There, on the other side of the street, is a "brass hat," red tabs and all, with a pipe in his mouth. Humbug will come back, no doubt. Perhaps it will take the dangerous form of pretending that we were much more subtle and sinful before the war than we really were—of being ashamed of our selves for having enjoyed the gay days and nights of the old world. But there is no need to worry about that yet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will see to it that the simple life is not all affectation for a very long time to come.

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